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PITTSBURGH POST.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[From the Land We Love.]

TELL THE BOYS I'M COMING SOON.

BY S. AUGUSTINE SIGNIAGO.

[I was just well enough to leave the hospital to report to my command. In passing out I stopped to bid a sick comrade adieu. I found the poor fellow was dying. He took my hand in his, and with a last effort, whispered:—"Tell the boys I'm coming soon!"—*Letter from Atlanta*, 1864.]

Where a hundred sick and dying
Groaned in agony and pain,
While the whizzing shells were flying
Fast as comes the pelting rain;
Was a soldier quickly straying
Into death's remorseless swoon,
Still he woke up firmly saying—
"Tell the boys I'm coming soon!"

"Did you hear it not? the rattle
Of the canister—the crash!
Hear the furious peals of battle,
See the cannon's lightning flash!
God of Heaven! my bosom's swelling,
Beating to the bullet's tune!
Listen to their distant yelling—
Tell the boys I'm coming soon!"

"Have they fought another battle?
I must be with them—I must!
God! there's music in its rattle
As the foemen bite the dust!
Tell the boys to strike for freedom!
'Tis of Heaven the priceless boon,
Tell the freemen that we need 'em—
Tell the boys I'm coming soon!"

Fast the soldier now was sinking,
Like the setting of the day,
Still his mind was dreaming, thinking,
Of the boys who wore the grey;
And with one strong effort sighing,
Ere he fell in Death's last swoon,
Still he said as he was dying—
"Tell the boys I'm coming soon!"

Coming quickly, coming blandly,
Rising up beyond the skies,
Marching onward, marching grandly,
To the gates of Paradise!
Tell the dead who've gone before him
He has won the holy boon,
Tell the saints who still watched o'er him—
Tell all Heaven he's coming soon!

—A rather novel sight was witnessed on one of the wharves at Alexandria, Va., last week. About eighteen colored women who were gathering chips there were told if they would unload a barge with a cargo of wood, then lying there, they might have the bark. They immediately set to work, and it is said, did more work in a little time than the same number of men of their own color were ever known to do.

THE ACCIDENT AT ROCHESTER.

Funeral of Six of the Killed—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

[From the Rochester Chronicle, Jan. 9.]

Six of the persons killed in the late accident at the St. Peter and St. Paul's School, on Maple street, on Wednesday evening, were buried yesterday, their obsequies being observed jointly at the St. Peter and St. Paul's Church. Nearly all of the Catholic clergy of the city were present and assisted in the ceremonies, which were solemn and impressive. Solemn high mass was said at the close of which Rev. Father Early administered the absolution. A requiem was sung and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Plaus. The address was a most affecting and eloquent one. The attendance was very large, and it was found necessary to exclude all children except those who were mourners. The exercises were frequently interrupted by the sobbing of the relatives and friends, and such an occasion was never before witnessed in this city. The cortege, also, was such a one as we hope never to see again. Six bodies were born to their graves in the two cemeteries, viz.: St. Peter and St. Paul's burying ground and the Holy Family Cemetery, both situate in the Western part of the city near the line of the town of Gates. In the former were buried Mr. and Mrs. Donner, Mrs. George Rinck and Kate Lawrence. In the last named cemetery were interred the remains of George Popp and Mrs. Sperl. The bearers were for Kate Lawrence, six girls dressed in white with crape sashes; for Mr. and Mrs. Donner, members of the St. Xavier Society, of which Mr. Donner was Secretary; for Mr. Popp, members of the St. Peter and St. Paul's Society; for Mrs. Sperl and Mrs. Rinck, friends of the deceased belonging to the Society. Every respect and attention was shown the mourning friends and relatives by all concerned.

The funeral of Maggie Weis will take place from the same church this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquest was resumed yesterday. Last evening the jury retired for deliberation, and returned with the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to their deaths by the falling of the front part of the second floor of the building or school-house of the St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, situated on East Maple street, in this city, and that said accident occurred by the giving way of a brick pier sustaining the iron columns and floors above, and that said pier was well built and would have been safe if it had been provided with a proper stone cap. The testimony taken also shows culpable neglect on the part of the parties having charge of the erection of the basement. We also find that the stone block on top of the broken pier was defective, and ought not to have been used."

The Murder at Shippensburg, Pa.—Further Particulars.

A few days ago we made mention of the horrible murder committed at Shippensburg, Cumberland County. The Harrisburg *Patriot* furnishes the following:

We have obtained additional particulars, fixing the guilt upon Titus by his own confession. While in a cell at Shippensburg, awaiting transportation to Carlisle, he admitted that he struck Stamm with an ax and killed him on Wednesday afternoon, and buried him on Friday morning. He spoke of the friendship previously existing between them and intimated that he committed the murder while under the influence of liquor. He also said that a quarrel arose between them in reference to his marriage relations when Stamm struck at him with a club. From his confession it appears that Stamm had been in this country but six months, and that he (Titus) has been here about six years. His parents are living, and he is solicitous that they should not be informed of his bloody work. He does not look as if he was the fiend this act stamps him. We publish the following letter from the Shippensburg Valley *Sentinel* written to a gentleman in that town by Titus, from the Cumberland county jail.

"Dear Sir: I seat myself to the task of writing you a few lines. I am very much troubled and grievously tormented to the bottom of my heart; the crime I have committed is a fearfully great one. I am very much afraid that the great and good God is angry with me, and never will forgive me this great sin. I can find no rest by day or night, for my dead friend is ever before my eyes with the blood gushing from the wounds I cut in his dear body. Oh! how bad I feel—I fear my life will be too short to prepare to meet my great offended God, who redeemed us all with his precious blood.

"One hope is left me—His great promise to one of the two malefactors who were crucified beside Him on the cross, and to whom He said, 'This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.'

"But the Holy Scriptures remind me of how angry God was with Cain when he slew his brother Abel, and how God asked of Cain where his brother was: and how God said: 'Where is thy brother that his blood cries from earth to me on high?'

"I never can deny to my fellow men the great crime I have committed. Although I might deceive them, I know I never can deceive Almighty God, for he did see me and knows of all I did. No sooner had I committed the crime than I heard the voice of God asking me—'Adam Titus, what hast thou done and where is thy friend?'

"My conscience tells me even more than I can bear, and if I only was prepared to meet my God, my death would be a welcome refuge. What brought me to commit this great crime, was nobody else than the devil, for my friend and I had never quarreled before. All I can now do is, prepare to meet an angry and offended God, and bid a wicked and a sinful world adieu. Farewell to you, and my best love to all my fellow citizens, friends and enemies in Shippensbbrg. Your deeply afflicted friend,

ADAM TITUS.

"CARLISLE, January 3."

—The English War Department has thrown aside the Armstrong gun altogether, after expending millions upon it and knighting the inventor. The thing is a failure. The British War Office has issued an order intimating its purpose to withdraw all the breech-loading guns, and substituting muzzle loaders.

The Red River Region—Terrible Destitution.

The Red river executive co-operative relief committee, composed of gentleman named by the St. Paul and Canadian committee, with five others added to their number, having received reports of the sub-committees appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of destitution in the several districts throughout the settlement, report that the cases of actual deatitution are far more numerous than was expected. There are at present four hundred and thirty-five families of two thousand four hundred and twelve individuals, needing immediate relief, and forty-eight families of two hundred and forty individuals who will probably be soon on the list. But besides this, many who have now some little means of support will, before the winter is over, be applicants for relief. There are also many who had gone into the interior in the hope of finding buffalo, as in former years, continually coming in in a state of starvation.

There is thus every likelihood that before next harvest the number of the destitute will be largely increased—in the estimation of many, even doubled. The total destruction of the crops by grasshoppers, together with the failure of the buffalo hunts and the fisheries, and the disappearance of the rabbits, usually numerous in the winter season, have combined to produce this deplorable state of suffering and starvation.

To meet this distress the Governor and council of the settlement at an early date, voted all the funds at their disposal, amounting to $1,600; the cities of St. Paul and Milwaukee, in the United States, as well as Ottawa, Stratford, Hamilton, London and Toronto in Canada, have contributed, and the Hon. Hudson Bay Company, and Mr. Krew of London have remitted contributions made in England. Considerable sums have also been heard from as having been raised by kind friends in England, Canada and the United States. But the committee regret to find that there is need of much larger assistance.

Almost Another Case of Lynching.

The New Albany *Commercial* of the 9th says:

A. H. Stewart, a young man, with a young and beautiful wife and one child, driven by poverty, it is said, deposited two forged checks for over three thousand dollars on the bank of Montreal, Lower Canada, with the banking house of C. N. Warren, Louisville, upon which he drew nine hundred dollars, and decamped. The forgery was discovered, and the police put on the track of the forger, and the *Democrat* gives the result as follows:

"The telegram over the Jeffersonville Railroad had the effect of stopping the rascal at Seymour. He was arrested upon the arrival of the train, and a dispatch sent to Louisville announcing the fact.

"On the next train, Mr. Parker, one of the firm, and detective George Green, started for Seymour. When they arrived they found a large assemblage of people around the railroad depot office, in which the prisoner was confined. Stewart at once confessed his guilt, and refunded $600 of the money, at the same time giving a check for $250 on his wife, who had proceeded on her way to Indianapolis, entirely ignorant of the cause of his sudden stoppage. It was, of course, accepted, and all that was left for the officer and banker was to return with their prisoner to Louisville. But a new obstacle was presented. The crowd in front of the building had heard of the dispatch, and assembled for the estimable purpose of using their rope for the benefit of the robber. They were determined that no robber should go out of that burg alive. Not wishing to sacrifice the life of the miserable man, and particularly on account of his young wife and child, the detective and the banker appeared before the enraged crowd, and stated that the wrong man had been arrested—that it was entirely a mistake. This statement was satisfactory, and the crowd dispersed.

"Mr. Parker accompanied Stewart to Indianapolis, and got the balance of the money out of which he had been so basely defrauded, and Stewart, who is a young man, was allowed to go on his way rejoicing. Had not this course been taken by Mr. Parker and George Green, the detective, the 'vigilants,' of Seymour would have given Mr. Stewart a chance to stretch hemp without a foothold."

The Case of John H. Surratt.

The further prosecution or John H. Surratt has been finally abandoned, as the grand jury refused to find a true bill. The witnesses upon whose testimony the last bill was found, upon being brought before the grand jury refused to repeat their former testimony. Amongst them was a negro woman, who upon a former trial testified that John H. Surratt was at his mother's house on the night of the assassination of Lincoln, but who now avers that she knows nothing of Surratt's whereabouts on that night.

The conclusion to be drawn from this is, that the witnesses on the former trial of Surratt and Mrs. Surratt were suborned. If so by whom? Bingham, of Ohio, prosecuted Mrs. Surratt, and procured her conviction, partly through the evidence of Connover, who is now in the penitentiary for perjury, and partly through the testimony of the very negro who now denies any knowledge of the guilt of Mrs. Surratt or her son. We would like to know if the man who is guilty of this innocent blood sleeps well at night. —*Louisville Democrat.*

Interesting Oil Explosion Case.

At the inquest in New York, on a little girl who was fatally burned by an explosion of kerosene oil, it was shown that the oil was below the lawful standard, being almost pure benzine. The Coroner charged the jury, and they rendered a verdict to the effect that the accident was due to the culpable negligence of Rieser & Lahenmeiker, the manufacturers, and Samuel Schoonmaker, the vender of the oil. They also recommended that all kerosene oil in the city be properly tested. The Coroner held the manufacturers and Schoonmaker under heavy bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

First Look at Grant.

[George C. Harding writes to the Indianapolis *Mirror* from Mattoon, Illinois, as follows:]

It was here I first saw General U. S. Grant. It was in June of 1861. I had just come down from Chicago, where the dead Douglas was lying in state, and stopped here long enough to wait an hour or two for a train bound east. Mattoon at the same time didn't offer many attractions to the stranger, and I strolled out to a field to look at a lot of wild human beings there corralled, for the purpose of being converted into defenders of their country. In sooth they were a measly set, the dirtiest and barefootedest I ever saw—some of them with pantaloons slit up the leg clear to the knee, and the ribbons flapping in the breeze as they went through the double quick. They looked as if they had been run down with hounds in the wilds of Effinghams county, and the wild men of Borneo never gave vent to such blood-curdling yells as came from the lungs of these savages. A dead-beat by the name of Goode had been in command of the regiment, but had been relieved by Grant, who was reviewing his ragamuffins when I strolled into the camp. Writing at this late day, and in the light of after events, I ought to chronicle first impressions of greatness. I ought to have then and there, in the countenance of that reticent, stolid looking man, have seen traces of the genius which smashed the rebellion at Vicksburg, and received the capitulation of Lee, at Appomattox. I am ashamed to say I saw nothing of the kind. I only saw a little man with a square jaw, who stood square upon his legs, was dressed in a shabby suit of slops, and smoked a villainous cigar—two for five, I could swear, as I stood near him, and the wind wafted the infernal odor of cabbage right into my face. The only thing that impressed me favorably was his standing square upon his feet, without shifting his weight from one leg to the other, and a certain steel-gray glitter in his eyes, which agured of nerve enough to go his last dollar on a "queen-full." If I had been called upon to pick from that motley crowd the future hero of the war, I would as likely have chosen any other man as Ulysses. All of which goes to show that appearances are deceitful—that phrenology is a humbug, &c.

Count Bismarck at Home

A letter from Stettin gives some account of Count de Bismark's estate in Pomerania:

No one ever thought anything about that country until the Chancellor, in 1867, bought his property there. At present the melancholy steppes which border the Baltic are well frequented, and Certain is now spoken of as Sans Souci was formerly. The railways from this town to Koslin ought certainly to burn tapers in honor of the Count de Bismark. His residence is simply a grand, seigneurial mantion, large and comfortable, but without any architectural style, the ideal of the dwelling of one who is half countryman and half townsman. In front is a garden laid out with great regularity, and further on is a large park which is well stocked with game. The Count frequently invites the neighbors to hunting parties, at one of which he had that fall last autumn which might have proved fatal to Prussia. The sea is about fifteen miles off, and during the winter the north wind must be particularly keen there. The proprietor of this domain is engaged in numerous commercial pursuits. The Minister of his Prussian Majesty sells wool, manufactures tiles and bricks, and distils brandy. His sheep walks are renowned, and the proceeds of the shearing are sought for far and near. One of these days you will hear that he is making paper, as he has entered into partnership with one of the principal men of Keslin, M. Behrend, to establish a factory where this article will be produced by a new process. I believe that the firm Bismarck & Behrend, is going to produce from bark. The vast woods of Vertain, Wussow, Chomitz, and that of Charlottsen will furnish the raw material in abundance. Formerly the first named place had a manufacturing reputation, as large glass works were established there, but they are now abandoned. The Count is, without doubt, a country squire, but he is one who possesses genius. In him there is something of the peasant, with his rude cunning, but also his indomitable energy. There is in him something of the Norseman, which is the antipodes of the German whom we have hitherto known, almost a contradiction. M. de Bismarck has simply transferred to politics the proceedings, manners, and principles which he and his colleagues, the land owners of Brandenburg and Pomerania, apply in matters of domestic and rural economy. He treats the Prussians and Germans as he treats his peasants, if we may so describe the colonists of these countries.

Bloody Tragedy at Montgomery, Texas—Four Men Killed.

The Galvaston *News* of the 3d instant says:

"We learn from a gentleman who resides in the town of Montgomery, in this State, that a bloody tragedy occurred in that place last week. Four men were killed, and the town for awhile presented the appearance of a battle field on a small scale. The circumstances, as near as we could gather them from a hasty conversation, are as follows: A desperado, whose name we did not learn, recently appeared in Montgomery, and made himself odious to the citizens by his quarrelsome disposition. He gathered around him, however, several friends, who, it is proved, lost their lives in endeavoring to stand by him in his difficulties. This desperado was also suspected of passing counterfeit money and of having been a horse thief.

"On the day of the tragedy he rode his horse into the store of Messrs. Smith & Peal, and, on being ordered out, drew his pistol, but before he could fire it he was fired upon by Mr. Smith or Peal, with a double-barrel shot gun. Although badly wounded he ran out into the street, and, by some fatality, met a party of citizens who were hunting him, for the purpose of arresting him for passing counterfeit money. He ran in another direction, when some one in the party fired upon him and he fell. A Mr. Oliver and two brothers named McGrew (who it seems were in the habit of associating with the desperado) ran up to his rescue, with pistols drawn, when they were fired upon by the crowd and all three killed.

—Some little negro boys, while playing at Piedmont, Virginia, pushed one of their number into a well. This was meant as a joke, but the poor little fellow was drowned before he could be fished out.

VARIETIES.

—A Christmas goose, sent by a kind friend to two prisoners in a Canada jail, was stuffed with files and steel saws.

—Thieves lately stole the carpet from a church near Cincinnati, and when it was newly carpeted brought back the old and stole the new one.

—Plymouth (Beecher's) Church, the N. Y. *Herald* thinks, does not pay. It says: "The legitimate receipts last year were fifty-five thousand dollars, the expenditures sixty-two thousand dollars."

—Mrs. Scott Siddons was born in India, and is a descendant of the great tragedienne. The son of the famous actress married the daughter of a Hindoo King, and Mrs. Scott Siddons is a grand-daughter of that son.

—The sensation in hotel life in Dayton, Ohio, on Friday, was the arrival of a double wedding party from Miama county—a father and his son—who had married sisters, the father wedding the younger.

—A Vermont paper says an old bachelor on learning that numerous additions had lately been made to the male population of the place, and that there was a great dearth of specimens of the other sex, said it was the inauguration of the new doctrine, "Let us have peace."

—The late Baron James Rothschild left a fortune amounting to the enormous sum, in round numbers of $250,000,000. Of this vast estate he left $50,000,000 to his widow, $100,000,000 to his eldest son, $40,000,000 to his second, and $20,000,000 to his youngest son. He also left $10,000,000 to his nephew, son of his brother Solomon.

—A mysterious masker appeared at a party in Nashville the other night and received many compliments for the fidelity with which he sustained the character of a negro. When the time came for unmasking, the great secret of his success was discovered in the fact that he was in truth what he seemed to be.

—Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, has issued an order to his diocese forbidding the indiscriminate attention of persons in churches to witness marriage ceremonies. No one will attend except by card of invitation by the person interested. This is deemed necessary on account of the levity and improper conduct of curiosity seekers on recent occasions.

—A Jacksonville, Florida, paper says "there are 18,000,000 acres of land in this State subject to the claims of actual settlers under what is known as the Homestead act. Any man, black or white, may take possession of one hundred and sixty acres to-day, clear it, improve it, and build a home upon it, and in five years Uncle Samuel will give him a deed of it.

—A "warmed" pavement is the last invention claimed in England. The philanthropic and brilliant inventor proposes to construct flues immediately under the street, with pipes leading from the sewers. Warm air passing through them will provide against the effects of frost, and keep the feet of passengers warm." That patent will never be infringed in this world.

—An intoxicated man recently laid down on the railroad track near the Covington, Kentucky, depot, and fell asleep. A little dog belonging to a house close by, seeing a train approach, ran and jumped upon his face, and barked and scratched him until he awoke, just in time to get out of the way of the cars. The man believing this to be a divine warning to abstain from drinking, took the pledge forthwith.

—The debt of Delaware is stated in Governor Saulsbury's message at $1,556,000. The State holds property, mostly invested as a school fund, to the amount of $504,000. Of the debt, $346,000, being loans to railroads, is secured by mortgage. The Governor suggests a revocation of the charter of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, for its refusal to pay passenger tax.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that a suit to recover damages for the infringement of a patent must be brought in the name of the party or parties interested at the time the damages accrue, and not in the name of the parties owning the patent when the action is brought. The action had been brought to recover damages during the period preceeding the time when the patentee had assigned a share in the machine to a third party.

—At an examination in a young ladies seminary, the other day, the question was put to a class of little ones:—"Who makes the laws of our government?" "Congress," was the ready reply. "How is Congress divided?" was the next question. But the little girl to whom it was put failed to answer it. Another little girl in the class raised up her hand, indicating that she could answer it. "Well," said the examiner, "Miss Sallie, what do you say the division is?" Instantly, with an air of confidence as well as triumph, the answer came. "Civilized, half-civilized and savage."

—The increase of the rabbits introduced into Australia from England has become so enormous that in some parts of the country they threaten to starve the sheep out of their runs. Mr. Robertson, a large land holder nerr Colac, has been put to a cost of four or five thousand pounds in the as yet abortive efforts to exterminate the creatures which are now considered and treated as vermin, and he estimates that it will cost him £10,000 in wages to trappers and killers before he expels them from his grounds. They are greedy for some of the most beautiful cultivated flowers, and are becoming the terror of horticulturists. Thus what was expected to be a benefit to the country, has proved to be a wide-spread nuisance.

—A letter dated at Visalia, California, November 7, mentions that a party of hunters while on an excursion in the neighborhood of Ken Lake, were started by an unusual noise, and presently saw a strange object approaching with great speed. When it had arrived within two hundred yards of the hunters they discovered it was a boy, nearly naked, and so sunburned that they could not determine whether he was an American or a Spaniard. The hunters started in pursuit, but the "wild boy" fled with such rapidity that they soon lost sight of him. The hunters, whose names are given, are well known to Watsonville, and the paper which publishes the letter vouches for the truth of the statements.

VARIETIES.

—There is a story prevalent in Washington that $15,000,000 of Government funds have been deposited with a private banker in that city by the government.

—Wm. Greenleaf Webster, son of Noah Webster, author of Webster's Dictionary, died at New York on the 1st, at the age of 53 years. Mr. Webster had himself much to do with the famous dictionary of his father and edited subsequent adaptions of that celebrated work.

—Brigham Young has telegraph wires leading to his office and connecting with every hamlet in Utah—a line 500 miles long. Every settlement of a half dozen of houses has a telegraph office, with female Saint operators, and in charge of a Bishop of the Mormon Church, and who can report at any time all that takes place to Young. From his private office in Salt Lake City, like the watchman in the fire telegraph, Brigham may give an order or ring an alarm from Idaho to New Mexico.

—Russia has hit upon a new plan for assisting the starving inhabitants of Finland. It assists them out of the country and sends them to colonize the Amoor regions. Each man who emigrates receives two hundred acres of ground tools and stock, all except the land to be paid for in eight years, the farm being a gift, They are besides to be wholly exempted from taxation for twenty-four years, and thereafter taxed but moderately. The offer is said to be popular and satisfactory, both to the Fins and to Russia.

—In the last moments of Mr. Rogers, the victim of the latest street assassination in New York, he called his family around him, and gave to his wife and each of his children his parting counsel, and requested of them to kneel near his couch. He then commended them to God, and the word of His grace. He subsequently asked the clergyman to pray for them. After prayer had been offered, Mr. Rogers remarked, "That is all; now let me die, for I am ready and waiting. His last words were: "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly."

—Some of the old records of the office of Register of Wills, Kent county, Md., are being transcribed, among them a will dated 1694, contains the following: "I will that I may be decently interred, and that there may be a funeral sermon, fifty gallons of sider and so forth, and what poultry, with other necessary accommodacion for such friends and neighbors as shall be present thereat. I give unto peeter, a negro belonging to Simon Wilmer, six poultrey. I give unto ——— my best dowals shirt. I give unto ——— my meal bagg."

—A Paris letter says: I saw last week some very pretty bonnets just being packed, to be forwarded to the Princess of Wales. They were all what we call chapeaux frames in bonnets although at the present moment there is really very little difference between bonnets and hats. The shapes of these bonnets were all different, although all were more or less in the fanchon style. There was a mauve velvet bonnet with white plaits at the top of the head. It was bordered all round with a band of mauve feathers, very stiffly curled, and at the left side there was and *aigrette* and an *ografe* of roses at the side.

—A widow in Lafayette, Indiana, bargained for her daughter's seduction with a dry goods clerk in that city. The unnatural mother locked all the doors, and left them alone together, when the girl's struggles were overcome by main strength. Some of the neighbors remembered having heard unusual noises, and, as they thought, smothered screams proceeding from the house on the night in question, but investigated no further interest the matter until made acquainted with the facts by the heart broken victim. The girl is about seventeen years of age, and was engaged to be married shortly to a worthy young man. Of course measures have been taken for immediate legal investigation.

—While Mr. Perry M. Whipple, of Sheffield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, was butchering a hog, in an effort to grasp one of its forelegs, he got the large finger of the left hand into the animal's mouth, and the end was at once bitten off. The finger was promptly attended by a surgeon. Four or five days afterward he waited upon the Doctor again and had the finger dressed. Although the wound presented no unusual appearance, the patient was seized with chills, headache &c., and began to sink, and in a little less than a fortnight—from the occurrence—on Sunday last died. The animal, it is said, frothed at the mouth, and its fierceness suggested the rifle as a means of bringing it down, which was discouraged by Mr. W., under the opinion that he was equal to the task of sticking it.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says there is a hitch in the proposed French North Pole expedition. M. Lambert, the leader of the expedition, has quarrelled with his committee, and the latter announce their intention of giving up the whole plan, and of returning the subscriptions that have been paid in already. It appears that the dissension arose from the fact that M. Lambert wished to buy a vessel and start immediately, while the committee did not consider the undertaking, which seems planned for two or three years, was feasible with the limited number of subscriptions at present promised. M. Lambert has, on his part, also issued a circular, in which he requests the subscribers to transact their business with him directly, without the interference of any board whatsoever.

Steel Rails Not a Success.

The use of steel instead of iron, for the rails of railroads, has not been productive of the saving which was at first expected of it. The surface of the steel rail is indeed harder, and therefore, wears better than iron; but steel has not the tough, fibrous character of iron, and in frosty weather it breaks with alarming ease. Then, although the first cost of steel is nearly double that of iron, old steel rails sell for little or nothing, while old iron rails are worth half the price of new. Taking all these facts into account it is found to be cheaper to lay down good iron rails than steel ones, except in the vicinity of stations where there is a great deal of friction from the breaking of trains, and but little rapid movement. Experiments are, however, being made, and with considerable success, to manufacture an iron rail with a steel top, so as to combine the toughness and cheapness of iron with the hard wearing surface of steel.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The portion of the Message most interesting to the public is that in relation to the finances. In a time like the present, when the public burthens are heavier than ever before, every thing explanatory of the use that has been made of the money collected for the support of government, is of moment to the taxpayers. The publications made by the State accounting departments are either purposely, or carelessly, or ignorantly confused and incomprehensible. They appear very much like the expositions of unjust stewards, artfully complicated so as to cover up waste, or peculation. or extravagance, rather than the open, fair exhibitions of honest fiduciary agents, desiring to exhibit candidly to the world, every dollar they have received and to render an exact and intelligible account of what they have done with it.

That there are sore places which will not bear the light in the recent management of the State finances, and that profligacy and increased expenditure mark the Radical rule as distinctly at Harrisburg as at Washington, no one can doubt who has given the slightest attention to the current of events. Nor will these cankering mysteries ever be brought into full view, until men of ability and integrity are once more in the ascendant in the Legislature and in Congress, to ferret out the ways of fraud and fill the public trusts with upright, competent agents.

The Governor says that the public debt, December 1, 1867, was $37,704,-409 77. On the last page of the Auditor General's Report for the year 1867, we find this concluding line—"Public debt, December 1, 1867, $34,766,431 22." Here is a discrepancy which has an ugly aspect, taken in connection with the Governor's evident anxiety to magnify the amount of reduction.

Thus, he says, the total of the debt, funded and unfunded, December 1, 1868, was $33,286,946 13. Deduct this from the amount he reports it as having been December 1, 1867, and it would seem as if there had been paid upon it within the year, $4,417,463 64. But deduct it from the amount reported by the Auditor General, and the payment within the year is reduced to $1,479,485 09, a very wide difference. Now, which is right, or are neither of them, and are both statements alike factitious and fictitious?

The Governor also puts down, as among the State debentures, bearing six per cent. interest, the sum of $25,311,180. This is very quietly and modestly inserted, though it exposes a part of a financial achievement that will immortalize the administration of the doughty hero of Snickersville. The part exposed is the turning of four and a half and five per cent. bonds into six per cent. bonds, at a cost to the tax payers of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, which is the interest of more than four millions. This is one of those Radical jobs in the finances by which "the ring" have pocketed an enormous margin—who, how much was the share of each, will probably never be known until the knife and the cautery, in the hands of honest men, are unsparingly used. We only hope Governor GEARY, JAY COOKE and KEMBLE had no hand in it.

But the Sinking Fund is the little joker in the financial part of the message. It is here and there, or nowhere, or so mixed with other matters as to confound all cursory attempts at unravelment The Governor says the "ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, amounted to $5,216,-049.55." He also says "the balance in the Sinking Fund, September 3, 1867, was $1,737,912.41"—and that the "receipts in the Sinking Fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, were $3,418,992.31." Add these together—the ordinary receipts, the balance in the sinking fund, and the receipts in that fund, and we have the large amount of $10,329,954.27, as having been in the Treasury during the last fiscal year, besides $4,661,836.56 which he says was the balance in the Treasury November 30, 1867, making altogether near fifteen millions.

The payments, like the receipts, are so mixed, muddled, confused and repeated that it is difficult to ascertain their amount. They are set down in this form:

Ordinary expenses for the year 1868	$ 2,454,506 00
Loans &c. redeemed	4,417,268 64
Other payments	12,800 00
Interest on loans	1,979,690 91
	$ 8,864,265 55

In the sinking fund statement, which follows, we have the items of "loans redeemed, $2,414,816 64," and "paid interest, $1,808,005 84," which, unexplained, bear a very mysterious aspect—look much like repetitions; but altogether they leave a balance of some two millions unaccounted for. We hope the Reports of the Treasurer and Auditor General will be done up in a more business-like and comprehensible form. If there is nothing to conceal or to cover up, why do not the accounting officers make their statements like business men, so that every body can understand them?

As we remarked above, the Governor, as if there were nothing unusual in the appearance, put down in one short line, the twenty-five millions of bonds bearing six per cent. interest. The sharpers who perpetrate the iniquity of increasing the interest on so large a sum were skilful operators. Their conspiracy was alike against the tax-payers and the bond-holders. All who were in it were repudiators as well as robbers—for they repudiated the gold obligations of the State, and they robbed the people of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to pay additional interest. Here, their interest lay on the side of knavery, and they are ashamed of what they have done. Now mark their changed position. Every one of them is for paying the Federal bond-holders in gold, and blow the pharisaical trumpet of scrupulous regard to public faith.

Why this change? Are they more honest than before? Not a bit of it. Interest, douceurs, bribes are on tother side, as is also injustice and robbery of the taxpayers. These bonds that do so solemnly impinge their consciences for payment in gold, were given for greenbacks and were to be paid in the same; but if they can be turned into gold bearing securities, it will put more than eight hundred millions into the pockets of their holders taken from the pockets of our taxpayers. Here is a motive for sufficient corruption to explain why the authorities at Harrisburg and Washington are so sensitive about public faith, and vociferous for paying the bond-holders to the last dollar in gold.

ALEGHENY COUNTY presented three names for public position MOORHEAD, MARSHALL and MACKEY. One of the three M's succeeded, but this is not sufficient to appease the claims of the banner county. The 11,000 majority demands something more than a one year office. As there may be some speculation as to what this more shall consist of, and as Republicans are proverbial for modesty, we propose that the banner county furnish General GRANT with a member of his cabinet. This county has the honor to claim as a citizen, one whose defeat for Supreme Judge in this State, determined more than any other event the selection of General GRANT, for the Presidency by the Republican party. The loss of this State to that party caused an instant change of front from CHASE to GRANT, who was not seriously thought of before this impending political necessity brought him forward. We allude, of course, to Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS. If General GRANT desires to preserve a color of gratitude, he will promptly send for him and make him his Attorney General. Mr. WILLIAMS may receive the nomination for his present place, but he is certain to be defeated before the people, and then will be out of a job altogether. As we failed disastrously in our choice for Senator, we do not feel like being choked off in this matter. Let the editor of the *Gazette*, whose good name we pressed for a high place, but whose modesty prevented him from using the power at his command, back up our suggestion. Let MOORHEAD and MARSHALL transfer their troops of friends and columns of names to the object, and, above all, let MACKEY secure the influence of CAMERON and all will be lovely. Who wants Judge WILLIAMS' place on the Supreme bench? Another chance for GEARY to strengthen his forces for nomination.

THE Solons in Harrisburg do not feel inclined to save the taxpayers by the adoption of any economical measures, although from the Governor down, it is the oft repeated tale. It is exceedingly cheap patriotism to talk of economy in the administration of public affairs, but the practice is reckless extravagance. When two gentlemen, having a knowledge of what they were about, offered to save the State from thirty to forty thousand dollars in the matter of folding and pasting, Republicans say no. The *Morning Patriot*, commenting on the proposition of RAUCH and COCHRAN, says:

That a proposition so fair as this was rejected with such remarkable unanimity, is explained by the fact that nearly every Radical senator and member has one of these paste slingers under his special protection. They cumber the lobbies, lounge in committee rooms, and consume the public money without rendering an equivalent. Here is an offer made in good faith, to save the State thirty thousand dollars, and it does not receive decent consideration in the Radical caucus. In the Senate caucus, some ingenious gentleman suggested that it was not in accordance with existing laws, and it went at once to the table. The Radical House caucus contemptuously rejected it *sans phrase*.

Each one of these folders costs the State seven hundred dollars besides mileage, for a session of one hundred days. It is very difficult to get at the list of those who receive the bounty from the State Government. Last winter, it will be remembered, a man named Ilyus drew the pay and mileage of a paster and folder, without rendering a single day's service, coming to Harrisburg only to draw the money. His case is not singular.

Senator Billingfelt has declared it his purpose to bring up the proposition of Messrs. Rauch and Cochran in the shape of a joint resolution. Not a sensible objection can be made to it. The parties are ready to give security for a faithful performance of their contract. They will do the work of pasting and folding better than it is now performed, and make money by the operation. It should and doubtless will, receive the support of every Democratic member of the legislature.

STATE FINANCES.

We have just received the Auditor General's annual Report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1868. An examination of its pages cleared off none of the obscurities which seem to be purposely spread over the fiscal transactions of the Commonwealth. At any rate, there are palpable contradictions between the statements contained in this Report and those in the Governor's Message; whilst the figures in both mystify rather than explain the operations and condition of the Treasury.

On page 206 of the Auditor's last year's annual Report, we find this important announcement, made as the result of a "*Statement showing the indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*," viz.:

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1867	$34,766,431 22
Page 194, of the current Report, has this announcement, under the same imposing head:	
Public debt, Dec. 1, 1868	33,286,946 13
Amt. less this year than the last	$ 1,479,485 09

How can this be reconciled with the figures given in the Message, as the amount of loans redeemed the last year out of the Sinking Fund? This amount is set down by the Governor as $2,414,816 64, which is an assumed payment on the public debt $935,831 55 greater than the reduction of the debt as reported by the Auditor General. This certainly needs explanation, for if the larger amount stated by the Governor as having been paid on the debt, was really so paid, why do the figures of the Auditor General show a less amount? Which is right? One or the other must be wrong.

In giving the financial condition of the State, among other items, the Governor sets down as having been paid, during the past year, $1,979,690 91 for interest on loans. In recapitulating the operations of the sinking fund during the same period, the Governor gives this item, among others: "Paid interest $1,808,006 84." Putting together these two sums claimed as payments of interest during the past year, and they make a gross amount of $3,787,697 75. This is of course, preposterous and absurd; but, nevertheless, such are the figures in the message, and in such obscurity are the State finances involved.

It may be useless to attempt to arouse public attention to these things. That there have been abuses of the grossest kind mystified and hidden during the last four years, no one doubts. These matters we point out, may not be the clues leading to their revealment. So many frauds have been exposed, and such vast sums have been, of late, improperly abstracted from the Federal and State Treasuries, that public attention has become wearied of their recital; and accounts of the waste, or pillage, of fresh millions no longer excite surprise or remark. Nothing will correct this general apathy, but the taxation and the hard times which these plunderings and this universal wastefulness are aggravating, and which must soon produce an unbearable amount of suffering.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CASS.

The *Democrat and Register*, of Mifflintown, Juniata county, hoists the name of General Cass to its mast head, as the choice of the Democracy of that section for Governor, and makes the following editorial comments:

GENERAL GEORGE W. CASS.

In view of the approaching Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State, it is natural to indulge in speculation concerning the fortunate recipient of that honor. It is equally natural to select some political champion from our own section of the State to be the standard bearer in the coming campaign. But in making selection the rights of the collective body of the Democracy of the whole Commonwealth as well as the fitness of the candidate should enter into our own choice. We should have a strict regard for availibility as well as ability. Keeping these political index boards in mind, we fling to the breeze the name of General George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, as our choice for Governor, throwing aside all local favorites; and in so doing, we are but giving expression to the feelings of the Democracy of Juniata, whose organ and mouth-piece we are, and whose sentiments it is our constant endeavor to reflect. We have been conversing with quite a number of prominent, influential and staunch Democrats of the community, and they all, with one accord, expressed their preference for the leader of the Western Democracy, and signified their intention to support him for nomination. He is emphatically and with remarkable unanimity our choice. We can unite on him better than any other man. In fact, we have heard the name of no other used. His sound judgement, business tact and experience, skill as a financier, successful management of a gigantic corporation, and his irreproachable and unapproacable character for honesty, integrity, independence, and conscientious faithfulness in the discharge of every trust committed to his care, whether great or small, public or private, have recommended him to public favor, and are a prestige of the honor he will add to the office of the Chief Magistracy of this Commonwealth if he should be so fortunate as to be elevated to that position, as we hope and confidently trust he will.

The Democrats of the Western portion of the State have presented the name of General Cass several times before our nominating conventions, and for this reason as well as for the intrinsic merit of the man, we can assure him of our support in Convention. To the West belongs the candidate, as the last two, Woodward and Clymer, were both taken from the East. We note with pleasure that our friends in the West have united so unanimously on one who can command without dissent the voice of the entire Democracy.

JOHN COVODE AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This impudent mountebank had the effrontery to charge in the National House of Representatives the other day, that the Catholic Church was responsible for election frauds, and that a Catholic school in his district had been used to congregate fraudulent voters from other States, and who voted the Democratic ticket on fraudulent naturalization papers. The school referred to, is St. Vincent's Monastery, in Westmoreland county. That the inmates were entitled to vote seems clear to COVODE before the election, as he sent his agents importuning them for their votes. After this anonymous letters, threatening to burn their property if they voted the Democratic ticket, were received. Of course, we do not charge that Mr. COVODE had any knowledge of these missives, They were neither seduced nor deterred from voting and proved to be sufficiently numerous to defeat JNO. COVODE. In his own classic language we say the "allegation is false and the *Allegator* knows it." The following is the official report of the debate:

Mr. COVODE opposed the amendment and said he desired to call the attention of the House to some of the dangers connected with the Church of Rome. That Church has been used in his own district as an element of power by the Democratic party, in disregard of the election laws. The Catholic school in his district was the place where fraudulent voters from other States had been congregated, and it was the people of that church who used fraudulent naturalization papers. These papers, signed by James Ross Snowden, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had been sent in his district in blank, and had been filled up with the names of persons who had not been in the country five years. There was not one Protestant involved in it. They were all Catholics from beginning to end.

Mr. WOODWARD said that if his colleague chose to charge the Church of Rome with such practices, it was due to a large body of respectable citizens and to the House that he should produce the proof. The only individual whom his colleague had specified by name was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. COVODE. I said that fraudulent naturalization papers were used exclusively by the Church of Rome.

Mr. WOODWARD. I simply say that the individual to whom my collegue alluded as having issued fraudulent naturalization papers, is a member and I believe a deacon of good standing in the Presbyterian Church is a man of the highest honor and intelligence, and any such assertion against him would be treated as idle, if not slanderous, in Pennsylvania. The defeat of his colleague last fall was not the consequence of any such rascality, but was to be accounted for on other principles than the degradation of the Church of Rome or of the Presbyterian clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

HON. HIESTER CLYMER DECLINES.

Mr. CLYMER has written a letter to Hon. WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington Pa., declining to be a candidate for Governor. The Washington *Examiner*, in which the letter appears, says:

The letter of Hon. Hiester Clymer, declining to be a candidate for Governor, will probably make the western portion of the State a unit for General G. W. Cass. Mr. Clymer had many firm and influential friends in this county, but with him of the track we have no doubt Gen. Cass will get almost the unanimous support of the Democracy of this region. With such a candidate the Democracy would go into the next canvass with renewed zeal and sanguine of triumph.

The following is the letter:

READING, December 28, 1868.

Hon. William Hopkins—My dear Sir: Your letter of the 24th instant requires that I should no longer withhold from you and others who have addressed me on the subject, my determination not to be a candidate for the nomination to be made by the next Democratic State Convention for the office of Governor.

There are private reasons influencing me to this decision, which I deem imperative. If these did not exist, I should not hesitate, if called on, to assume the care, labor, and responsibility attaching to the leadership of the Democratic party in the coming contest. I am not unmindful of or insensible to the high honor it confers. I have held it once, and from my own county and from many others a united and cordial support is tendered, should I again be willing to accept it. This continued and generous confidence renders it less difficult to do that which I sincerely trust may be for the general welfare of our organization.

Say, then, to my friends in Washington county that I am not a candidate. Tell them of my thankfulness for their support in the past, and assure them they can do me no greater kindness, and their party and State no better service, than by laboring to secure the nomination of some one who is of tried integrity, high personal honor, and of unflinching courage. He must be devoted to constitutional Democratic principles, and have illustrated it by his conduct. If he has a record made in the public service it should be unsoiled and above suspicion. The party should not palliate or defend official corruption or delinqnency. Our canvass should be aggressive. If hitherto he has rendered no public official service, his fitness and capacity should be attested by qualities which have secured for him the trust and confidence of the great body of the people.

I have endeavored briefly to indicate qualities I deem *essential* in a candidate. I know they are possessed by many distinguished Democrats in the State. The convention is not likely to err in its choice, which, when made, shall receive my cordial and active support.

I cannot close this letter without thanking you for your continued friendship, personal and political. It dates from my entrance upon public life. I have always cherished it as no slight evidence of official and political integrity. That I may be worthy of its continuance is my earnest wish.

Truly your friend,
HIESTER CLYMER.

A NICE LITTLE JOB—THE CHINA TELEGRAPH.

Senator NYE has introduced a bill granting the right of way through public lands, the right to use material and fifteen hundred dollars in Government bonds per mile, to the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company, for a line between this country and China, and branch lines to various places in the Pacific States. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to furnish ships to lay the cable, and the company in many other respects, receives such little privileges as the Senate usually grants.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The *Express* says that "the Radicals are in doubt whether they have won an elephant or lost their party." And continues—"the prospect is that they have not only won an elephant in the election of GRANT, but have most cheaply sold themselves. While it is not probable GRANT will adopt and urge the measure and policy that would be most preferred or desired by the Democracy of the country, it is daily becoming more evident that he will not look to Congress for the line of policy that is to govern his action. His views may be worse or better than legislative wisdom will suggest, but that will make little difference in the pertinacity with which he will adhere to them. The conviction seems to be gaining ground that the clay which the Radical party supposed they were to mould to their liking is to turn out most stubborn material."

We give this for what it is worth. We hope Gen. GRANT is alike free from the ordinary vices ascribed to politicians, namely, falsehood and dissimulation; and from those of warriors, inordinate and violent thirst after self agrandisement. As yet, all this remains to be proven. The country needs a deliverer to rescue it from the rapacious and mischievous schemes of the constitution breakers, who are recklessly driving it on the highway to ruin. If General GRANT makes the constitution his guide, causes to be undone all the mischievous works which have been done outside of it, and returns the direction of affairs to the safe old paths walled in on either side by the sacred compact of 1788, he will be ranked in history as one of the foremost benefactors of mankind. Should he join with the destroyers, no one can contemplate the probable consequences without fear and trembling.

A Washington correspondent says some of the obsequious Radicals in Congress are in a sad quandary from not knowing General GRANT's views—that others defy him and his views, all of which so distracts them that they cannot agree upon any course in respect to any public measure whatever except hostile legislation against the Southern people. A writer to the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "I have good authority for saying to-day that they (the Rads.) have reached the end of their tether in respect to Southern oppression. Some of the most radical of the Radicals (and at last we shall find that they will be *the first to break loose from the dominant tyranny*) profess to be disgusted; and real "Peace" may yet grow out of this disgust. Wait until GRANT shows his hand. I know more than it would be prudent yet to disclose."

The same writer under date of January 8, narrates and speculates thus:

In the meantime the doings of the Radical caucus yesterday tell an ominous story, and show an irreconcilable diversity of views. It was not called to consider the matter of the Tenure-of-Office bill. The subject was not adverted to. *The law will not be repealed.* The official account of the proceedings gives the public to understand that upon the financial question, as well as all others, "the happy family" are altogether at odds and ends. Senator Morton's "plan" we are told, "was very *freely* commented upon"—but "*no positive expressions were made upon it.*" The resolution of Senator Edmunds, who is *par excellence* the representative of the "bloated bondholders," was unceremoniously kicked out of the caucus. His plan proposes to "pay the principal and interest of the five-twenties in gold," which, says the official record "*was simply adverted to, not meeting with any favor,*" and "will *undoubtedly* be defeated." The *Chronicle* winds up its disclosures by remarking that the conference lasted over an hour, a number of Senators *expressing views much at variance*, and no definite conclusion was arrived at. The caucus adjourned *without any settled policy upon the question*, and it may be that another will be held at no remoteperied." My information is that *this is the last caucus the Radicals will ever hold upon a public measure other than mere devices to further punish those they know to be hopelessly within their power*, and even in this respect *they will find themselves not altogether harmonious.*

AT THE dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery some years ago, President ABARHAM LINCOLN, gave importance to JOHN BURNS by walking at the head of the procession arm in arm with him, followed by WM. H. SEWARD, EDWARD EVERETT and many other distinguished personages.

Those who witnessed this distinguished mark of approbation, never dreamed that JOHN BURNS would be refused the petty position of assistant door-keeper of the State Senate. JOHN BURNS never fired a musket, never was a hero, did not win the battle of Gettysburg, is a big sell, but then he served the purposes of the "truly loil" for a whole campaign, and is now cast off like the wounded soldier who was recommended for the dignified position of paster. Republics and Republicans are ungrateful.

THE Radicals at Harrisburg are becoming economical. They have only one *paster* and *folder* for each Radical member; last session they had twice as many. How long will the people submit to this system of stealing? A Radical caucus agrees that each member shall provide a place worth six or eight hundred dollars for one of his loafer friends, and it is done; not one of the majority having the honesty to oppose it, and the minority knowing they can do nothing to stay the wastes. Will not some one at Harrisburg gives us the items of needless expense about the Hill?

RADICAL TROUBLES.

For the last six or seven years the Radicals have been legislating—not for the whole people—but for cliques and rings and special interests—for themselves, to perpetuate their own power and provide for their own exigencies, and against the Democratic ideas, which are founded on the Constitution and sustained by the soundest precedents in legislation. We say that this has been the entire occupation of the Radical Congress, and indeed of all the Radical legislative bodies. And now that serious matters are to be disposed of, they are incompetent for the mighty task.

It was most delightful holiday-work for these Rump Congressmen to pass laws to print more greenbacks, to sell more bonds, to make more contracts for more loyal men, who could get more greenbacks to pay more bonds, and so on, in one pleasant, unceasing round. And then, as the war progressed, it was easy to pass laws creating military offices for civilians, and raising military commissions to supercede the civil magistrates. Then there were those charming little episodes of paying two hundred thousand dollars to a lot of catch-poles for JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the trial of JOHN SURRATT, and the murder of his mother, and the Impeachment of JOHNSON. But now that the foul murder is accomplished and the criminals are staring aghast at their bloody hands, there comes the horrible knocking at the castle gates. MACBETH himself was not more startled after his revolting crime, than are these "cut-purses of the empire and the rule," who have been shamelessly desecrating the capitol at Washington. They must now account for their sins against the people, the Constitution and the laws! They can no longer trifle with the financial question. They *must* stop the rapid growth of the public debt—they must take measures to restore a stable currency, sooner or later. They must settle the tariff question—it cannot be onger postponed. And while all these interests are clamoring to be heard, there comes up the prolonged wail of the whole people, sweating and groaning under excessive taxation, and demanding in tones, not always patient, How much more, how much longer must we endure?

Our august Radical Congress can no longer take up its time in expelling Democrats from their rightful seats—nor in passing laws enforcing Negro Equality. [Their last act was to deny a negro a seat in their dishonorable body, who had done all Reconstruction required him to do—but it was too soon to admit negroes yet.] All these pleasant pastimes must give way to serious business. Debt, Taxes, Tariffs, Currency, now demand attention, and will not be put aside nor put down. Who does not see that, with the dogged silence of GRANT, and the loud complaints of an oppressed and betrayed, and tax-ridden constituency, the Radical Congress is in a pitiable condition?

A city journal brings out General McCandless as a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. The POST adheres to General Cass as its choice for that honor. Hon. Asa Packer will combine a large portion of the Eastern strength when the Convention assembles. In view of all their reverses, past and in the future, we must cordially congratulate the opposition upon their good fortune in possessing candidates, such as we have named, all of whom are personally most estimable men. Correspondding political ideas would entitle any one of them to the unhesitating confidence of their fellow citizens. Especially of our own neighbor, Gen. George W. Cass, is it a pleasure to us to bear this testimony, and to express our surprise that his political friends have not known, long since, how to turn his high personal character and great public influence, to their partizan profit, by a nomination which would do more honor to them than to himself.

We copy the above from the *Gazette*; awaiting with some curiosity to read what it will say of our candidate when the canvass warms up. The *Gazette* folks, or some of them, sometimes affect to believe that all Democrats lose their "social position;" we are rejoiced to find that in the opinion of "the oldest" that we have three "most estimable men" in our ranks, and that all of these three are named as candidates for Governor.

THE Legislature of New York is about to elect a Senator in Congress; it is largely Republican in its politics, and of course, will choose one of similar principles. The *Times*, the leading Republican paper in New York, coolly remarks that "It seems to be quite generally conceded on all hands that *money* will decide the contest—in other words, that when the lines are fairly drawn, so as to determine the strength which each can count upon, the one who buys the most voters from the opposition will carry the day."

Governor MORGAN and Governor FENTON are the rivals, and according to the authority we have quoted, the active friends of these gentlemen; when the Radicals are polled and the first choice of each legislator has been ascertained, the process of purchase will begin by each side buying all it can from its opponents. We ask our readers when such corruption ever prevailed in a Democratic Legislature. We have had rumors of such doings in this State, but only when a Whig or Republican Legislature was in the ascendant.

SOONER OR LATER.

Sooner or later the storms shall beat
Over my slumbers from head to feet;
Sooner or later the winds shall rave
In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where they lie.
Nothing their sounds shall signify.
Nothing the headstone's fret of rain,
Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine
With tender warmth on that mound of mine.
Sooner or later, in summer air,
Clover and violet blossom there.

I shall not feel, in that deep laid rest,
The sheeted light fall over my breast,
Nor ever note in those hidden hours
The wind-blown breath of tossing flowers.

Sooner or later the stainless snows
Shall add their hush to my mute repose;
Sooner or later shall slant and shrift,
And heap my bed with dazzling drift.

Chill though that frozen pall shall seem,
Its touch no colder can make the dream
That reeks not the sweet and sacred dread
Shrouding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come
And fill the noon with its golden hum;
Sooner or later, on half-poised wing,
The blue bird's warble about me ring—

Ring and chirrup and whistle with glee;
Nothing his music shall seem to me;
None of these beautiful things shall know
How soundly their lover sleeps below.

Sooner or later, far out in the night,
The stars above me shall wing their flight;
Sooner or later by darkling dews
Catch the white spark in the silver ooze.

Never a ray shall part the gloom
That wraps me round in the kindly tomb;
Peace shall be perfect for lip and brow
Sooner or later—O! why not now?

A YEAR'S WORK

I.

Sitting beside the casement,
In the chill October day,
While Twilight, wrapped in her misty vail,
Was sobbing her life away;
Hearing the tinkle of the beck,
And the chirp of the lingering bird,
And the whistle of the homebound hind,
And the low of the distant herd;
Watching the red leaves floating down
From the branches, one by one;
Thinking of all that a year could do,
Of all that a year had done.

II.

Sweet as an April morn it rose,
The love that had failed so soon,
Strewing her path with bright May flowers,
Brilliant and warm as June.
It drooped in August's fervid smile,
It fell like the last year's rose;
She will scarcely trace its resting place,
'Neath December's coming snows.
The blossoms will bloom into life again
At the call of the summer sun,
But nor time nor tide can undo for her
What a single year has done.

III.

Sitting beside the casement
Till the stars gleam through the firs,
The large tears dropping, slow and cold,
On those folded hands of hers.
They glitter as bright in the red firelight
As the diamond that she wore,
Ere she drew it off, the mocking pledge
Of a troth whose truth was o'er.
The hollow darkness around her creeps;
The day's long watch is run.
And all that they swore but Death could do
A little year has done.

BEYOND.

A flush on all the hills is spread—
A flush of Death and Beauty born;
As day, upon a crimson bed,
Lies down to slumber till the morn.

The touch of death is in the air,
I feel its fingers' icy chill;
And yet a smile divinely fair
When I would weep, forbids me still.

The clouds are gray, the winds are cold,
The dead leaves rustle at my feet;
And on the brown, deserted wold
Their fitful eddies whirl and meet.

But through this veil of wasting life
A fresher dawn of life I see—
My yesterdays with pain were rife;
To-morrow still is bright to me.

And so the dying year shall seem
The gorgeous portal of a fane,
Where all the heart hath dared to dream
Shall burst upon its sight again:

And dullest clouds to splendor turn,
And coldest winds to tropic breath;
Till the rapt soul shall pant and burn
To feel the waking touch of Death.

The Girard Will Case.

The United States Supreme Court has under consideration an appeal from a decision in one of the suits brought by the heirs of Stephen Girard against the City of Philadelphia, to recover the property devised to the city by Girard. The result in Vidal's suit against Girard's executors, reported in 2d Howard's Reports, decided conclusively that the trusts under the will for the college and other charitable objects were valid, but the heirs now contend that the bequests for municipal purposes are incapable of execution in consequence of the passage in 1854 of the act consolidating the old City and the Districts. The will provides that the remainder of the residue of the testator's personal estate shall be invested as a permanent fund, the income of which shall be applied first to the further improvement and maintenance of the College for Orphans; second, to enable the City of Philadelphia to provide a more efficient police; and third to improve the city property and the general appearance of the city, and to diminish the burden of taxation upon those least able to bear it. The heirs contend that Girard's wishes extended only to the improvement of the old city—viz: The two square miles from South to Vine and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, as it existed at the date of his will, and not the consolidated municipality of 130 square miles created by the act of the Legislature of 1854. The old city was already graded and paved, and the improvements provided for could readily be made, but the suburbs of the new city must have the hills leveled and the swamps drained at an immense expense, which the testator never intended should be defrayed by his estate. As the execution of the trust is (as alleged) impracticable in this respect, it is asserted that the fund reverts to the heirs. It is claimed that the income derived from the estate, beyond the wants of the Girard College, amounts to $145,000, and the heirs insist that this sum shall be rateably distributed annually among the heirs.—*Phila. Ledger.*

New Postage Stamps

A new series of postage stamps is in course of preparation by the Post Office Department. They will be smaller than those now in use, but of handsomer finish and design. On the two cent stamps is an engraving of a post boy on horseback, and on the three cent a locomotive under a full head of steam. The five cent stamp contains a head of Washington. The ten cent stamp is said to be very finely designed and contains a picture of the Declaration of Independence. On the twelve cent stamp an engraving of an ocean steam ship is seen, and the thirty cent stamp is decorated with the surrender of Burgoyne.

A CHICAGO SONG IN LONDON.

Strong Effect of Music Illustrated by Spectacle.

A correspondent gives the following account of the singing of "Father, Come Home," in one of the music halls in London:

Having reached the hall, we paid an admission fee of sixpence. There was a very neat stage, with guady drop scene, side wing and a tolerably good orchestra. In the stalls sat the chairman, to keep order over as motley an audience as ever was seen out of the gallery of Victoria Theatre. "Costers" seemed to predominate. All appeared plentifully supplied with porter, and all were enjoying their pipes to such an extent as to make the place almost suffocating, for there must have been an audience of nearly five hundred. A nigger "walk round" was just being finished, and the shouts of "encore," whistling and stamping of feet made the hall perfectly bewildering.

A name was announced from the chairman, which we could not catch, and amidst clapping of hands and stamping of feet there was a buzz of "This is the song!" The waiter called loudly "Any more orders?" and these being taken and duly executed, all seemed to settle down quietly to listen to the song. There was the symphony, and another buzz of "This is it!" and we began to feel anxious. Presently a female came in front of the curtain, amidst great applause, and commenced "Father, dear father," &c. Every word was distinct, and she sang the ballad with great feeling. In order, however, to fully describe the scene which followed each verse, it is necessary to give "Little Mary's" song:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now.
The clock in the steeple strikes One! (gong.)
You promised, dear father, that you would come home
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark,
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor little Benny so sick in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.
Come home, come home, come home,
Please, father, dear father, come home."

At the conclusion of the last line the drop scene drew up, disclosing the father sitting at the door of a public house, in a drunken, bemuddled state, with a pie and pot before him. Little Mary was trying to drag him from his seat, at the same time pointing to a curtain behind, as she took up the refrain from the lady, and touchingly sang, "Come home," &c. This other curtain was now drawn aside, disclosing a wretched room in which was the mother with the poor, sickly looking boy in her lap, and in the act of feeding him with a spoon. Simultaneously with the drawing of the curtain, the lime light was brought to bear upon the tableaux giving them a truly startling effect. After a moment or two the act drop came down, and the lady proceeded.

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the in the steeple strikes two,
(gong, gong)
The night has grown colder, and Benny is worse,
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse, mother says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn,
And this was the message she sent me to bring—
Come quickly or he will be gone.
Come home, come home, come home,
Please, father dear father, come home,

The act drop rises again, and now the child has hold of the pewter pot, trying to take it from the drunken parent, and as she continues the last two lines, "Come home," etc., the other curtain is drawn aside, and we next see the child stretched out on its mother's lap, and, as it just raises its little head and falls back with a gasp, with the lime light reflecting strongly upon it, there was a reality about the whole terrible to view.

Sobs were heard coming from all parts of the hall, coming from the female portion of the audience, while tears trickled down many a male cheek. We have seen "Susan Hopley," "The stranger," "Jane Shore," "East Lynne," and other effective pieces played, but never before did we witness such a scene of general crying. The principal feature called to mind the picture of the "Sister of Mercy," with the dying child in her lap, and the death was fearfully natural. Even the lady who sang the song was affected, and could scarcely proceed with the third verse:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes three! (gong gong, gong)
The house is so lonely, the hours so long,
For poor weeping mother and me.
Yes; we are alone—poor Benny is dead,
And gone with the angels of light,
And these were the very last words that he said—
'I want to kiss papa good night!'
Come home, come home, come home,
Please, father, dear father, come home."

Again the drop rose, disclosing little Mary on her knees, appealing to her father, who, with the pot elevated, was in the act of striking her with it as she sings "Come Home," and then the back curtain draws aside, showing the mother praying over a child's coffin. But now the sobs burst still more freely, and two females are carried out fainting. The scene was truly harrowing, and we gladly turned our eyes away.

An additional verse was sung about "Poor Benny" being with the angels above. The drop rose; the father, sober now, is weeping over the coffin with the mother, and little Mary on her knees singing, "Home, home, father, dear father's come home." At this moment the curtain is drawn aside, and little Benny is suspended over the coffin with wings, smiling down upon them and pointing upward. The father falls forward upon his face, the act drop descends, and for a few minutes all is hushed save the sobs of the females.

"There," said a workingman by our side, as he heaved a sigh of relief, "Mr. Spurgeon never preached a better sermon than that," an expression to which we assented, and then left the hall.

Selecting Cows.

A Vermont stock raiser gives the following rules for selecting cows: First, I get a broadside view of the animal, at a distance of about two rods, as I have noticed for years that there was a great similarity in the general proportion of all first-class milkers, being very small in girth just back of their forward legs, as compared with their girth just forward of their hips. I have never known a first class milker, of any breed not thus proportioned; so that if this form is wanting in an animal I have recommended to me, I do not care to look at her more, unless I want to breed for some other purpose than the dairy. For breeding oxen I should want a cow of reverse proportions, i. e., larger girth forward. I next feel the size of the milk veins, and trace them to their entrance into the chest, which, in superior cows, are large, admitting the ball of the larger finger, if divided, or subdivided, as is sometimes the case, I judge of the size of each orifice, as I care less for the size of the vein itself than the orifice. Next, examine by sight or touch the udder or bag, which must be capacious in order to hold much milk, with teats wide apart and free from large seed warts or sores of any kind. I then inquire how long she goes dry before calving, as I don't want a family cow to give milk less than forty-six weeks out of every fifty-two; also, as to the quality of the milk; and, to close, I milk her with my own hands."

Life in the Upper Air—Eight Miles Above the Earth.

The following account of a balloon ascension made by Messrs. Cowell and Galisher, from Wolverhampton, England, which came near proving fatal to the aeronants, is condensed from *Once a Week*:

One dull day in August, just after noon, a balloon rose in the air at the foot of Cleet Hills, on the western edge of the central plain of England. It was inflated with the lightest of gases which chemical skill could produce, and it arose with amazing velocity. A mile up it entered a stratum of clouds more than one thousand feet thick. Emerging from this the sun shone brightly on the air ship, and the sky overhead was the clearest and deepest blue, and below lay cloudland—an immeasurable expanse of clouds, whose surface looked as solid as that of the earth, now wholly lost to view. Lofty mountains, and deep dark ravines appeared below; peaks and sides of those cloud mountains next the sun glittered like snow, but casting shadows as black as if they were solid rock. Up rose the baloon with tremendous velocity. Four miles above earth a pigeon was let loose; it dropped through the air as if it had been a stone. The air was too thin to enable it to fly. It was as if a bark, laden to the deck, were to pass into an island, unsaline lake; the bark would sink at once in the thinner water. Up, up, still higher! What a silence profound! The heights of the sky were still as the deepest depths of the ocean, where, as we found during the search for the lost Atlantic cable, the fine mud lies as unstirred from year to year as the dust that imperceptibly gathers on the furniture of a deserted house. No sound, no life—only the bright sunshine falling through a sky it could not warm.

Up—five miles above earth, higher than the inaccessible summit of Chimborazo or Dawaugiri. Despite the sunshine, everything freezes. The air grows too thin to support life, even for a few minutes. Two men only are in that adventurous balloon—the one steering the air-ship the other watching the scientific instruments, and recording them with a rapidity bred of long practice. Suddenly, as the latter looked at his instruments, his sight grows dim; he takes a lens to help his sight, and only marks from his falling barometer that they are rising still rapidly. A flask of brandy lies within a foot of him; he tries to reach it, but his arms refuse to obey his will. He tries so call upon his comrade, who has gone up into the ring above: a whisper in that deep stillness would suffice, but no sound comes from his lips—he is voiceless. The steersman comes down into the car; he sees his comrade in a swoon, and feels his own senses failing him.

He saw at once that life and death hung upon a few moments. He seized, or tried to seize the valve, in order to let out a portion of the gas. His hands were purple with the intense cold—they are paralyzed—they will not respond to his will. He seized the valve with his teeth, it opened a little—once, twice, thrice. The balloon began to descend. Then the swooned marksman returned to consciousness, and saw the steersman standing before him. He looked at his instrument; they must have been nearly eight miles up; but now the barometer was rising rapidly—the balloon was descending. Brandy was used. They had been higher above earth than any mortal man or any other living being had ever been before. One minute more of inaction—of compulsory inaction—on the part of the steersman, whose senses were failing him, and the air ship, with its intensely rarified gas, would have been floating unattended, with two corpses, in the wide realms of space.

Amalgamation—A Disgusting Case—The Natural Results of Oberlin Teachings.

A strange couple came up from Erie, on the Lake Shore Road, Saturday evening—exciting the disgust and intense curiosity of every passenger in the car. It comprised a sooty, greasy negro, and a pretty white girl, whom he had married the day before at Erie. The girl evidently felt a great deal of shame at her situation, for she kept herself doubly veiled, and looked out of the car all the time. Her "Othello," however, was all passionate tenderness and attention. We have learned the antecedents of the pair, which we lay before our readers: On Thursday, a tall, guant very black negro, about forty years of age, registered at the Morton House, Erie, as William Lindsey and wife, Ohio." He requested the landlord to give him room in the house, as his wife would arrive on the next train, and join him. His "wife" not putting in an appearance next morning, he went to Oberlin after her. It happened that the girl—Carrie Brown by name—however, was *en route* for Erie, to join her lover (ugh!), and the train that he was on passed hers. Arriving at Erie, and learning the state of affairs, Carrie remained in the depot till evening, when Lindsey returned from Oberlin. They then want to the hotel and asked to be showed to his room. The landlord asked the negro if the lady with him was his wife, Andrews answered in the affirmative. The landlord then interrogated the lady who was a beautiful Irish girl. She said they *were not yet married*, but they had come for the purpose of being married. The two were then told they must produce a certificate of marriage before they could occupy a room together, whereupon they called upon the Rev. Mr. Nutting, of Erie, and were married. The girl said she came from Boston, Mass., that she had been living in the family of Prof. Allen, of Oberlin, and attending school; that she there met this man, her present husband, Wm. De Lancey, *alias* Wm. Lindsey. He says he is a Wesleyan Methodist preacher. Prof. Allen knew of her leaving to marry the negro, and was in favor of her marriage. They left Erie on Saturday morning for Oberlin. The bride is a very pretty girl, and was well dressed. She says her parents live in Boston. She has been in Oberlin since October last. The girl is about 18 or 19 years of age. DeLancy wore a tall stove-pipe hat, and carried a cotton umbrella in his hand. We would like to comment upon this case, but it is too disgusting, we cannot trust our feelings.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, 4th.*

The Confederate Archives.

A writer in the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of December 31st says:

Mr. Davis made no disposition of some of the most valuable and important documents placed under his control. The writer of this had under his immediate control the most general, important and interesting archives of the late Confederate government. In them was embraced its entire political history, from its auspicious beginning at Montgomery to the disasterous close at Richmond. The congress had left it to Mr. Davis to say when, how and where these archives should be moved. Upon application to Mr. Davis a few days previous to the surrender as to what disposition should be made of them, we were informed by his private secretary that Mr. Davis had packed none of the papers of his office for removal, and that we should await further orders. The orders came on Sunday. The papers were packed and went on the presidential train. We have an idea that they are deposited at present in Washington city.

Volcanoes in the Moon—New Observations.

A curious communication from Dr. Montucci appears in the recent report of the French Academy of Sciences. M. de Crety, who observed the solar eclipse of August last on Sarah Island, opposite Aden, describes as follows a phenomenon hitherto unheard of in the annals of astronomy: "One-third of the sun's disc being already uncovered after the totality," he says, "I observed three luminous protuberances on the moon's limb; they were feebly illuminated, and resembled the tops of mountains receiving light from the solar rays. Fifteen minutes later, two-thirds of the sun's disc having emerged from the moon, the same appendages were seen more strongly illuminated, and better distinguishable from the lunar disc; their summits had the appearance of metal in a state of fusion. After another quarter of an hour, the contral protuberance had diminished in altitude, &c."

This strange appearance Dr. Montucci explains as follows: 1. There is no optical illusion here, Mr de Crety having been enabled to make seven diagrams of the phenomenon. 2. If other observers do not mention it, it is because their eyes were fatigued from observing the eclipse, while M. de Crety was prevented from observing any but the latter part owing to the state of the weather. 3. The protuberances were either gaseous or composed of matter in an extremely fine state of division. 4 If on the posterior part of the moon, invisible to us, there had been three volcanoes in activity at the time of the eclipse, and close to the moons borer, the smoke or ashes ejected by them would have been visible, and would have presented the appearance, described by M. de Crety. Dr. Montucci shows by calculation that an observer's eye could just skim the crest of a lunar mountain 786 feet high at a distance of one degree from the border, or 6,000 feet of elevation at five degrees distance, in which case the whole volcanic jet would be visible from the earth. 5. The jets would be lancet-shaped, because the moons atmosphere being infinitely thinner than ours, could not, by its resistance, force the ejected matter into a mushroom form, as is the case with our volcanic eruptions, Mr. Montucci proves, by the laws of mechanics generally, and friction in particular, that the jet must necessarily end in a point, and rise to an enormous height. The three supposed volcanoes may very well have been in communication with each other, as is often the case on our earth. Hence, most probably, M. de Crety witnessed a volcanic action on the posterior hemisphere of the moon, for the first time manifested to us in this strange way.

Extraordinary Tragedy at Sea.

[From the Cork Herald, Dec. 21.]

The above paper gives the particulars of a series of horrible and almost incredible occurences which happened on board the Dutch vessel Finnechina, Captain Hotze, commander, just arrived in Cork from South America. A Londoner named Rogers was one the crew, and either from insanity or cupidity (as he knew the captain had a large amount of money on board) he seems to have formed a plan for getting possesion of the vessel by wholesale murder. On the fourth day after the ship left Buenos Ayres, Rogers took a favorable opportunity and pushed the first mate overboard. The cook in response to his cries, ran to throw him a rope, when Rogers seized him by the legs and threw him into the sea also. Both these men were Dutchmen. The second mate also a native of Holland ran to help the drowning men, but Rogers endeavored to kill him with an axe. He ran towards the cabin and jumped down the hatchway, upsetting the captain who was running up and both rolling on the floor Rogers secured the hatch above them and made them prisoners. Two men remained on deck, one a Yankee, the other an Irishman, and these Rogers kept apart—one fore, one aft—by threatening to murder them, and compelling them to steer the vessel in turns. For four days the murderer remained master of the deck, not sleeping during the time. The captain fired twice at him during that period, but without wounding him seriously. Owing to a defect in the compass he supposed the vessel was steering straight for the land, when in reality she was moving parallel to the coast. At the end of the fourth day sleep overcame him, and the Irishman, waiting for the opportunity, seized the axe, and at one blow nearly severed his head from his body. He then relieved the captain and second mate, and the vessel made for Rio. After an investigation a fresh crew was shipped, and the Linnechina aarived in Cork harbor on Monday week.

Obituary—Gen. Rousseau.

Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, Commander of the Department of New Orleans, died in that city on the 7th inst. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, August 4, 1818. In 1841 he removed to Indiana and engaged in the practice of law. He also took an interest in politics and was elected three times to each branch of the Legislature. He entered the army in the Mexican war, and held the rank of captain.

In 1850 he removed to Louisville. In 1860 he received a unanimous election to the Senate of Kentucky, and served during the stormy session of 1861. He then resigned and raised a regiment for the war. In October he was appointed Brigadier General, and won honorable mention for gallantry at the battle of Shiloh. He also took part in the principal subsequent engagements; and in October, 1862, in consideration of his distinguished gallantry and good service at the battle of Perryville, was commissioned as Major General. In 1864 he made a raid into the heart of Alabama, with great credit.

In 1865 he was elected to the House of Representatives as a "Union man." In June of that year Gen. Rousseau publicly "rattaned" Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, on the steps of the Capitol for having assailed him in debate. He was censured by the House; whereupon he resigned, at the same time addressing a memorable letter to his constitutents, which seemed to secure their almost unanimous approval and he was re-elected. In 1867 he was commissioned as Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to service in Alaska. Mr. Johnson afterward placed him in command at New Orleans, in place of General Sheridan. At the time of his death he was in his fifty-first year.

Eclipses in 1869.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon. Two of them will be visible on the Continent. The first will occur on the 27th inst. At Boston the moon will enter Penumbra at twenty-six minutes past eleven P. M. The middle of the eclipse will be at six minutes to nine P. M. A total eclipse of the sun will occur on the 7th of August and will be visible to North America and Eastern Asia. It will begin at Boston at twenty-four minutes past five P. M. and end at sunset.

VARIETIES.

—Henry Clay's son Theodore is an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Lexington, Ky.

—It is conceded that ex-Vice President Hamlin will be the next United States Senator from Maine.

—The late Deacon I. Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., left bequests amounting to about $350,000 for charitable purposes.

—The President has appointed C. N. Snow, Esq., of the *National Intelligencer*, a Commissioner to examine the Union Pacific Railroad, vice Cornelius Wendell, resigned.

—A citizen of Monterey, Cal., refused to receive a telegraphic dispatch from a neighboring town because the small-pox was raging there.

—The average of hanging done in the new city of Laramie, on the Pacific Railway, is said to be one man per week. It is added: "The place promises a steady and secure growth."

—Somebody wrote a challenge from Dr. Newman, a New Orleans minister, to an editor there, and everybody thought there would be a fight until the reverend gentleman pronounced it a forgery.

—A faithful Newfoundland dog saved the life of his drunken master, a soldier, near Fort Preble, in Portland harbor, lately, when the drunkard was freezing in the snow by watching him and howling until help came.

—A woman named Williams residing in Hampton village, Canada, in a fit of insanity on Tuesday drowned her two children in a barrel of water, and was discovered in the act of ending her own life by getting into the barrel head first.

—In the city of Brunswick, Germany, a benevolent individual lends blankets to the poor, from the end of October to the month of May. Each article bears a stamp to prevent its being pawned or sold. During the six years this system has been carried out, not one case of abuse is reported.

—Twenty-nine women in Indianapolis have petitioned the city council for an appropriation of money to aid them in leaving the city, and going to distant places, where their character is unknown. They declare their intention to reform.

—Mr. Cyrus W. Field met with an accident a few days ago. As he and Mr. Pilot were ascending a hill several hundred feet in height, they both slipped and slid to the bottom very rapidly. Mr. Field struck against a tree and was seriously injured.

—On Wednesday night last, the Wyamouck Institute and Seminary for Young Ladies, at Lebanon Centre, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. There were but few boarders in the building, and these few escaped, but the building and all its furniture was completely destroyed.

—The volcanoes, Vesuvius and Etna, have heretofore been supposed to be entirely independent of each other. But recently, it appears, that the cessation of eruptions in one has been the signal of activity in the other. On Nov. 29th, the lava stream from Vesuvius stopped flowing, and on Nov. 27th, Etna began throwing out flames.

—Rev. Mr. Bean, a Methodist preacher, at Monticello, Green county, Wis., was murdered one evening last week. Early in the night he went to his barn to look after his horses, and was afterward found in one of the horse stalls with his throat cut and both horses gone. The murdered man was greatly esteemed.

—Two prize-fighters recently fought sixteen rounds in a saloon at Bryan, Nebraska. Music preceded and followed the fight, at the close of which there was a dance. The ladies of the *corps de ballet* attached to the saloon occupied seats on the music stand during the fight, and enjoyed the entertainment exceedingly. Civilization advances.

—A stranger rode up to the store of a merchant in Providence, on Saturday, and asked for a loan of $10, which he obtained on condition of leaving his team as security. He did not return to redeem his horse and sleigh, but a man from Pawtucket appeared on Sunday and took possession of them as his property. The merchant is $10 out. It was a pretty sharp "confidence" operation.

—Parepa Rosa was to give a concert at Erie, Penn., Friday night, but when she arrived at 4 o'clock P. M. with her troupe, she went to a leading hotel, where she called for dinner, but was told that the dinner hour had passed and the dining room could not be opened. Madame called carriages, took her troupe to the depot, and went to Buffalo by the first train.

—A few days since the jail at Troy, Tenn., was broken into and all the prisoners released. A number of men were confined in the jail awaiting trial for stealing horses. It is thought that confederates of the prisoners enabled them to escape. Painter, the murderer of old man Everett, was among the prisoners who got away, but it is said that he has been arrested and taken back.

—An exhibitor of wild beasts in Paris has adopted a plan for securing his money which is respectfully submitted to bankers, and bondholders generally. Every night he deposits the daily receipts of his exhibtion in the cage of the most ferocious of his animals, and he has never lost a cent.

—It is reported that Surratt has in course of preparation for the press a complete history of his wanderings during his efforts to avoid the Government detectives and escape arrest, and that he will divulge every thing he knows bearing in any way upon the parties concerned in the assassination.

—Ben. Wells, the old ex-circus clown, died in Lake City, Minnesota, December 21. He had lived for some years principally on the avails of his fishing net and an occasional job of wood-sawing. He lived in a little hut by himself, and knew nothing of the whereabouts of his sons and daughters, who are said to have deserted him years ago.

—A new compass has recently been invented, which, it is asserted, shows the presence, direction and amount of local attraction, and indicates the magnetic meridian under all circumstances. This automatic registering marine compass, as it is called, was tested on the U. S. revenue cutter stationed at Baltimore, during an excursion down the Patapsco, and it is reported the merits of the invention were established.

—The eight persons who were killed in Rochester, N. Y., a day or two since by the giving way of a floor in a school room, were buried with but one funeral service, and that was held at the Catholic Church to which the school was attached. Fifty persons in all were injured. The Coroner's inquest established the fact that the accident was in consequence of an undersized cap having been placed upon the column supporting the floor.

—The jury in the case of Daniel Dechert, editor and proprietor of the Hagerstown, (Maryland) *Mail*, gave him a verdict against the Hagerstown corporation for $7,500 damages, for allowing his office, types, etc., to be destroyed by a mob in 1862, and driving him out of town as a secessionist. Other cases of a similar character are pending. This case is likely to be taken as the precedent for numberless suits throughout Maryland.

VARIETIES.

—Goldsborough, Maine, containing eighteen hundred inhabitants, has no house of public worship.

—The Democracy of Dauphin county will hold a convention on the 19th to elect delegates to the State Convention.

—They have discovered medicinal mud in Texas. It is a sour earth, which acidulates water to an extent that renders it a valuable beverage for the invigoration of fever weakened systems. The mud brings more a bushel than corn.

—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad have ordered the immediate construction, at their shops in Fort Wayne, of six locomotives, four sleeping cars, ten passenger cars, six hundred freight cars, to meet the constantly increasing business of the road.

—The Fishkill (N. Y.) *Journal* pays the following compliment to the agricultural value of land in Putnam county, in that State: We have seen fields of Rocks in Putnam county, fenced in for the sole purpose of keeping cattle out, for fear they will ge in and starve to death."

—At a Masonic installation and festival at Prescott, Wis., on the 28th ult., one of the most interesting features of the ceremonies was the presence of Brother David Stiles, who will, in May next, have reached the great age of one hundred and three years. He has been seventy-two years a member of the fraternity, and is, without question, the oldest Mason in the world.

—The wife of Dr. D. S. Sheppard, of Everton, Fayette county, Indiana, eloped with Henry Kingerely, a Justice of the Peace, recently, while her husband was attending medical lectures in Cincinnati. Mrs. Sheppherd left four children, carrying off only her infant child, but her paramour left behind a wife and six children, all destitute. The deserted husband offers a reward of $300 for the missing parties, dead or alive.

A Springfield (Mass.) paper says that the first through train over the Pacific Railroad will start from Springfield. According to this authority, there will be attached to a new locomotive six passenger, two sleeping and one baggage car. They will start from Springfield just as soon as the road is open, and will have the right of all the roads clear through. The travelling will mainly be done by day, and the engine will mostly lay over and "cool" nights. It will doubtless be the only locomotive that will ever make the round trip from Springfield to San Francisco.

—The customs of Chicago are peculiar. The Chicago *Republican* says: "A gentleman last evening, in an Indiana avenue car, sat composedly with his arms extended at right angles from his body, and a female gracefully reposing upon each manly breast. Whether one of the ladies was the gentleman's wife and the other his sister, or one his sister and the other his wife, or whether both were his wives, or both his sisters, or both somebody else's sisters, or somebody else's wives, was not made apparent by the quiet conversation of the interested and interesting trio."

—The Rev. John Black, of the Red River Relief Committee, reports that there were 484 families, comprising 3,442 persons, who are in absolute want, and must receive assistance, or starve. In addition there are several hundred others who will need assistance before spring. The Buffalo hunters are returning empty-handed, the fishing is a failure, and of rabbits, usually very plentiful in winter, not one is to be seen. He asks for 4,000 barrels of flour and other supplies to preserve the lives of the unfortunate people.

—A party of seven men attempted to lynch a saloon keeper in Braidwood, Ill., named John Tighe, a few days ago, for some old grievance. They first knocked him down and then put a rope around his neck, and prepared to hang him. He, however, managed to get away, but not until he had shot two of his assailants. Then, after he was arrested for shooting the two men, on a warrant procurred by some of their friends, and, while being taken to jail, was again attacked, this time by a crowd of over a hundred men, who tried to take him from the officers and kill him. Several shots were fired by both the attacked and the attacking parties, and finally the victory was won by the former. One man was killed and a couple wounded. Tighe was put in jail at Joliet, but soon released on bail.

He Did Not Want to Meddle.

Scene in a public sitting room. Frenchman of the *sans culotte* order in a corner, smoking a short, dirty pipe. Enter a self-evident Yankee adventurer, with a stupendous shiny stovepipe towering above his soap locks, and wrapped in a long-tailed overcoat. He walks up against the hot stove, and a thin but fragrant wreath of smoke curls upward from his coat tail to the ceiling, whereat the Frenchman replenishes his bowl with tobacco and garlic, and puffs away with a vigor of a locomotive. The column of smoke from the Yankee's coat tail assumes a darker hue, and the atmosphere of tobacco, garlic and burnt wool. The Yankee glances angrily at Frenchy, and profanely exclaims:

"Darn the blasted old pipe!"

The Frenchman placidly removes the stem from his mouth:

"Oui, oui, dam ze busted old pipe, and dam ze busted old coat tail, too. Here you smoke him zees ten, twinty minutes, and he stink! sacre bleu! and I nevaire say one word. I smoke my pipe; you smoke your coat tail. Boze genteelmen sall smoke zat which sall please him best."

The Yankee gave one hasty glance in the rear, and sailed from the room, leaving a trail of stifling smoke behind him.

A New Rape of the Lock.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "An amusing version of the Rape of the Lock has been given in the Bloomsbury County Court. A honsekeeper at Regent's Park sued a barber for the value of certain curls alleged to have been ravished from her head with a view to sale. Her complaint was like Mr. Box's in the farce, that the hair dresser was asked to take the ends off, but took the wrong ends. The young man who cut her hair denied the charge, and evidence was also given to show that the hair was not worth stealing, The assistant valued the whole head of hair (which was let down in court for the inspection of the jury) at two shillings and sixpence, and the missing portion at three pence. A hair merchant doubted whether the whole hair was worth more than one shilling and ninepence. 'But then,' as he observed, 'of course we charge more for hair than we give for it.' If these estimates are true there must certainly be a good profit on chignons, which are sold at three and four guineas, and even as high as twenty pounds sterling."

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic voters are requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate meetings on

SATURDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY, 1869,

In the Townships from 3 to 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock, to select two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention at the Court House, on

TUESDAY, the 26th of JANUARY,

at 11 o'clock, to elect eight delegates to meet in State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, &c. By order of the Committee

THOS. J. KEENAN, Chairman.

dec28

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A novice in politics might really think from hearing the immense amount of "sound and fury" issuing from Radical sources, that specie psyments, a consummation devouvtly to be wished for,—could take place in six, or twelve, or twenty months, just as easily as not,—would injure no one, and would benefit all. But those who know what complete charlatans the Radicals are—how little they know of the true principles of government,—understand that all the souud and fury signifies nothing. The thing cannot be accomplished suddenly, for the body politic, which has been severely injured by financial violence, can no more rise up and walk, than a natural person could do who was sick or wounded, without the working of a miracle.

It seems to us that all the efforts of all the financial tinkers, including Senator MORTON, are

1. To make capital for the Radical party by vaguely proposing to do impossible things—and

2. To make the bonds worth 100 cents in gold, which they are not now, never were, never will be, and never ought be.

Senator SHERMAN's plan was to reduce the interest to 4½ per cent. in gold, and in acquittance for the loss of 1½ per cent. gold interest, he hoped to obtain for the bondholders a solemn, deliberate promise, sanctioned by public sentiment, that the new bonds should be paid in gold—and thus remove the question whether the principal of the present bonds shall be paid in currency, from dispute at once and forever. In other words, the bonds are worth 75 cents in gold now—can be converted at that in regular, moderate quantities—and Senator SHERMAN was willing to solidify them at that figure, and make the owners of them secure against any further agitation of the question. The bonded debt, (if *all* the interest were reduced one and a half percent.) would, by this plan be practically reduced one-fourth. This was Mr. SHERMAN's first step in the direction of specie payment. But we do not think it is very popular with the bondholders,—though we fear they might go farther and fare worse. But the florid and sanguine statesmen (?) who talk about resuming specie payments in January, 1870, or 1871, or any where along there, propose to raise the present price of the bonds from seventy-five cents to one hundred cents on the dollar! This would be fun for the bondholders, but death to every other interest, for all other interests are taxed to pay interest to the bondholder, who pays no taxes.

Now, if the legal tenders and national bank-notes, by some magical or miraculous process, or by the prayers of the righteous, or by the frequent wishing of devout bondholders, could be made payable in gold on demand, we contend that although they might be re-issued indefinitely, enough specie would have to be provided to redeem the 850,000,000 of our bonds which are held in Europe. Even admitting that our own patriotic bondholders would think their bonds as good as gold, and would not seek to realize gold for them, could we hope that our German and English and French friends would have the same cheerful, trusting, amazing confidence? We fear they would not. And we venture the opinion that, if our currency were redeemable in gold, our foreign friends who bought their bonds as low as 39 and not over 75, would slyly send them back again and realize their profit at once in hard cash. Of course they would—and would they not have reason to do so?

Have not such of them as were holders of Pennsylvania securities, been compelled to take their interest, honestly payable in gold, in paper of which was required variously 140 to 280 to pay 100 cents in gold? And then, did they not have to take the principal in legal tenders, when their debts became due? And did not New York repudiate the payment of her interest in gold and pay in paper also? And have foreign lenders forgotten how they trembled lest they should lose all their investments by repudiation in this honest old county of Allegheny which "rolls up" 11,000 Radical majority? And were not foreign bondholders told by the Radicals again and again, in the late canvass, that the Democrats were the party of repudiation, and have not these shrewd SHYLOCKS seen by the vote that the Democrats are very nearly as many as the party that elected GRANT,—the party that pays everything of course! Therefore in view of all these teachings, and al these warnings, would not the foreign bondholders make haste to realize the gold for these 850 millions of our securities, if our currency were made equal to gold? And in that case, does any one suppose that they would not take that 850 millions of specie out of the country as quickly and as quietly as they possibly could?

This is but one of the obstacles to the resumption of specie payments. If the bonds shall not be redeemed, the interest will not be diminished—and not only not diminished, but increased one fourth, in gold value. And does any man think we could pay the present amount of taxes or anything like it, *in gold?* Could we stand one hundred and fifty millions more of taxation? And how would this sharp and sudden resumption affect those who have money to pay on contracts running say for five years to come, and made when the currency was irredemable paper? Would they not be compelled to pay in gold or convertible paper? Or would Mr. MORTON make their creditors take depreciated paper, as those who held gold contracts had to do six or seven years ago? Perhaps he would if he could, but could he?

There is but one way to return to specie payments and that is the honest, legitimate, though perhaps a little tedious way. That is to redeem the bonds in greenbacks—all of them—and then use all the taxes,—which must be made to yield as much as at present for ten years to come—to redeem the greenbacks—buying them in at their value in gold—this is the only way the thing can be done so that it will be well done—so that there will be no relapse into paper money, when once we get rid of it. Any other plan than this would be spasmodic and partial, and would leave things worse than they are now, when we shall fall back, as we surely would fall back, into the old course. We would say to Radical currency tinkers that they cannot return to our good old financial condition without somebody being hurt. The bondholders *may* be hurt a little, the people are sure to be hurt very materially. They have much to suffer yet, before a permanent recovery can take place. Why if a man dislocates a limb, to put it back into its place costs infinitely more pain and suffering than the throwing of it out of its place caused him. And yet there is no other way to relieve the patient than to use, at whatever pain it may inflict, at least as much force to re-set the limb as it took to dislocate it. We all admit that the "times are out of joint," but some visionaries fondly hope that all will be well, and that we can get through our sea of troubles as easily and as happily as a writer of fiction concludes an exciting story, where the villains are all punished, and the virtuous are happily married. It is about time they would awake from dreams like these.

THERE is not the amount of energy displayed in favor of Judge WILLIAMS for a Cabinet appointment under General GRANT as we expected, yet sufficient stir has been made to justify us in believing we did a good thing in presenting his name. A caucus of his friends developed the fact that General GRANT is aware that Justice WILLIAMS was the pivot upon which the tide in his favor turned, and that he feels kindly disposed if the leading Republican elements of the State will back up the movement. The banner county goes for nothing. This is unkind, but not unnatural. There is a formidable movement in the East, which when matured will strike some beholders with awe and astonish all the Browns. It is nothing more nor less than the recommendation of DON CAMERON as he is familiarly termed for a cabinet appointment. The Legislature, the Governor, the United States Senator elect, the State Treasurer and the State Executive Committee will endorse him. His father is not supposed to be in his favor but has agreed to vote for his confirmation when it comes before him in a regular way. Whilst the natural alley through which his blood courses is mainly Scotch, he is nevertheless much of the Spartan. He would have equal and exact justice between DON and any other man, but may the LORD have mercy on any man who interferes with him.

GEN. GRANT said "you must repeal the Tenure of Office bill before I go in." That was the word with the bark on, and immediately, WASHBURNE of Indiana moved its repeal, and WASHBURNE of Illinois, moved the previous question, and the WASHBURNES won. The vote in the House on the repeal stands 121 yeas and 47 nays.

"I want to be a Washburne,
And with the Washburne's stand,
A commission in my pocket,
And fees within my hand."

MOORHEAD voted against repeal, WILLIAMS not voting.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

We have read an Editorial article under the above caption, in the *Mirror*, a beautiful weekly journal recently established in this city, which bears evidence of being written by Mrs SWISSHELM. The POST is praised for its sensible and serious view of our national burdens and its correct feeling about the 'uplifting of fallen women." All this nice pail of milk is kicked over, because somewhere among our current items was a description of some ladies dresses, which according to the writer, was calculated to disturb the visions of innocence in the shape of snips and damsels "of sweet sixteen," when reading of "shimmering satin, gleaming pearls, flashing diamonds and glowing rubies." We always accept accomplished facts, and presume we printed all about the costumes of the brides, mentioned, because it was so, and for that matter we publish a great many other things which do not forward the cause of morality, because they are not accepted as warnings. We are persuaded, after many a weary year, that the influence of the press in effecting reforms, in women's wear, amounts to just nothing. This is hard on our pride but it is nevertheless true. One leading mantua maker is worth a wilderness of newspapers, as to how women shall dress. When tilting hoops, were introduced, the pu pit, parental authority, the press, daily and weekly, religious and secular, were unitedly arrayed against them. Public opinion was manufactured to an intense degree—The misses showed their ankles, their natural or bran stuffed calves, with a self complacency which proved their superiority to public ridicule or private admonitions. Whenever the mantua makers decided it was time to change the fashion, away went the tilters, but not one minute before. Mrs. SWISSHELM has struggled with heroic fortitude, for many years, through the public prints, in the direction of reform in these matters, she must be the judge of her success. The press is not responsible. Mothers are.

PITTSBURGH A WAY STATION.

The *Register* of Philadelphia urges the following:

"The through freight business of the Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco continental route, for and from Philadelphia and New York, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be better accommodated, over a shorter line, twenty miles north of Pittsburgh, than it will be possible to accommodate it through Pittsburgh, in consequence of the chronic proclivities of parties to fuss and vex about trifles, with their eyes closed, meanwhile, to events of really grave import.

"The Pan-handle route—The Pittsburgh Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad—as we have said, is connected with on the south bank of the Monongahela river by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Chicago route is connected with on the west side of the Allegheny river, by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. A link from Tarentum, which is twenty-one miles north of Pittsburgh, westward to Homewood, or its vicinity, with a short branch to Rochester, will put all the arterial lines west of Pittsburgh in communication with the Pennsylvania Railroad in a way to facilitate the expedition of freight trains between the seaboard and the west, *leaving Pittsburgh twenty-one miles south of the continental highway*, thereafter to satisfy her aspirations for western traffic by cultivating neighborhood relations with Steubenville, Rochester, Homewood and intermediate points.

"As files of the *Register* testify, we have long advocated *independence of Pittsburgh* in western railroad affairs, not that thereby Pittsburgh should be shunned or left out in the cold, but simply to render its equivocal animus and procrastinating caprice impotent for mischief, in so vast and vital a matter as continental intercommunication, inter-State intertrade, seaport and inland city intercourse."

If this city is left twenty one miles south of the continental highway, what becomes of the Connellsville road as an important outlet, when the Pacific road is completed?

GENERAL CASS.

It was quite a matter of course for the *Post* to malign the present Executive, but its printed and stinging assault upon Democrats so distinguished as WOODWARD, MCCANDLESS, or PACKER, was, we affectionately submit, in the worst possible taste. Had our own Republican columns conveyed, in as pointed language as the *Post* has made use of, the intimation that General CASS alone has "the ability and probity" to justify a Democratic nomination, we should have been justly responsible for a transgression of the limits of fair journalism.—*Gazette.*

Would it be asking too much from the *Gazette* to inform us what number of the POST contained a "pointed and stinging assault upon Democrats so distinguished as WOODWARD, MCCANDLESS, or PACKER," or said General CASS alone had the "ability and probity" to justify a Democratic nomination? The most important element in dignified journalism is truth.

THE STATEMENT of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, which we publish in another column, presents the comfortable increase over 1867, of net earnings of $636,448 42. This great trunk line feels the grasp of its able head, and will, in a few years, if let alone, be one of the best paying roads in the country. Its management may not have as much money as the Erie or Central, but it has the integrity and brains.

OUR Bankers and Merchants would do well to keep a vigilant eye to their vaults and counters these days. The city, it seems, is honored with the visit of some of the more accomplished of the thieving profession. They have made several successful lifts recently.

MACK ON ATTRACTION.

MACK, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has commenced his pitching in letters to that journal. The following extract is a specimen:

A HINT FOR DEMOCRATS.

"Mr. John Scott, of Huntingdon, has been unanimously elected Senator from Pennsylvania, *vice* Charles R. Buckalew." The reader, naturally enough, inquires who is Mr. John Scott? Well, I'll tell you who he is—and thereby hangs a tale with a moral to it. Mr. Scott is a Pennsylvania politician, of small calibre, who never before had aspirations beyond a seat in the State Legislature. He is, however, one of those "life-long Democrats" who are gradually monopolizing the front ranks of the Republican party, and doing far more than the oldest of the original Republicans to give vital energy and force to Radicalism. The moral is this: That if the Democratic party would succeed, it must, in some degree at least, follow the example of its enemies in this regard. It must liberalize the terms of admission to its ranks, and cease to be a close corporation. At present all that is given to the new convert, be he great or small in his capacity for promoting party interests is permission to vote the ticket. For the rest he must sit upon the mourners's bench and wait till the shock of heavenly electricity reaches his nervous center before he can be received, even on probation: and after that he must tarry with the rearguard for an indefinite period. I do not pretend to discuss the relative right or wrong of these two lines of policy—that of the Republican party which is attractive, or that of the Democratic party, which is repulsion. Results are the best tests of such matters, and it is sufficient to say that the Republican party has been successful on the attraction principle when it would have signally failed under the policy of repulsion. No sane man can doubt that if the Logans, the Butlers, the Boutwells and the Drakes had not been liberally treated by the party to which they deserted, that party to-day would be in a minority all over the country. There is not a State in the Union in which some prominent Democrat has not since 1861 been persuaded into the ranks of the Radical party and rewarded with the best office in its gift. It will not do to meet me at the threshold of these suggestions with a shrug of virtuous indignation, and the remark that the Democratic party will not sell out its principles. I ask, in reply, has the Republican party sold out to the Democracy in accepting Butler as its leader? On the contrary Butler goes to work with the zeal of a new convert, and makes even Ben Wade appear conservative.

There is material enough in this paragraph, and the thoughts and arguments it suggests, for much more than I can write to close a letter with. I shall recur to it again, for I am convinced that it contains the full secret of recent Republican successes and recent Democratic defeats. MACK.

HON JOHN SHERMAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* is heavy on the Buckeye Senator, and takes his photograph as follows:

"And yet, I am sincere in the belief that John Sherman is less admirable, thus growing wise, than if he were a little more like a citizen of Mansfield, and a little less like a managing man on Wall street. The great painters understand this facial matter. Witness Ary Schaffer's much-praised canvas of Christ tempted by the Devil on the Mount. The Devil's face is altogether the wisest. It is a "managing man's face." He throws himself into a plausible attitude, and narrates in sententious nutshells the advantages of descending into the world. You can quite hear him articulating.

"There is a boundless career before you. I control the party in Capernaum, and can get you the nomination. You may have to dodge the small subject of your constituents repudiating, but I'll fix up the platform myself and take the responsibility. The minor and usual ceremony of worshipping me can be done just here in private, meaning of course that I get your support when I need it."

Senator John Sherman, the managing mind, with all this wise exterior, has passed that youthful promise of growing to simple, sincere, valiant dutifulness in the service of his State and the nation. Entirely a politician, visible dimly in many a doubtful vista, the masked leader of many a dissembled midnight gathering, his influence would be to the State of Ohio what Cameronianism would be to Pennsylvania, or Weed-and-Sweeneyism to New York were it not that Ohio is a well-advised State, with a vigilant press, an honest extraction, and a love of character. As Ohio stands advised to-day, Mr. Sherman could not be returned to the Senate by any miracle of legislation; for one phenomena of the "managing mind" is that it does not beget confidence, and at last overreaches itself. The Chicago *Tribune* has repeatedly exposed his want of convictions on financial questions. The New York *Nation* and other authorities have been as faithful. He is a prolific suggester and champion of expensive legislation; but he belongs to the class of men whom it is not to the interests of the public to have grow formidable.

CIVIL TENURE ACT.

The sudden action of the House in relation to this act, in repealing it, has struck the Senate all in a heap. The forty-seven votes against it, were all Republicans of the Radical stripe, who will have to make their peace with GRANT if they expect a share in the kingdom to come. Will some of our cotemporaries favor the public with a few extracts from the sixteen hour speech of Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, on the impeachment trial, where he proved as clear as mud, that the law was constitutional, and the degradation of the President was demanded because he had violated it. The Republican party was committed to this view and the President escaped by the skin of his teeth. Now this same party is on its knees to GRANT, and in this humiliating attitude before the country confesses its acts were unconstitutional, not for the benefit of the people but only to embarass the Chief Executive officer of the nation to carry out party ends. The facility with which lawyers adapt themselves to either side of a cause, lead us to hope the impeachment committee will furnish the country with irresistible arguments on the other side.

THE contest in Maine between the friends of MORRILL and HAMLIN, for Senator, is very bitter. HAMLIN thinks he has the caucus nomination. The MORRILL men are fighting informalities. The Democratic element is now important, and will be called upon to decide the question.

PARDONS.

The *Commercial* don't seem to b pleased with the method nor extent of pardons granted by the present Governor, a renegade Democrat, who claims the highest seat in the Republican tabernacle. It says:

Among the pardons granted by Governor Geary, during the past year, were seventeen to Allegheny county convicts. We have published these cases, as reported by the Governor, who gives the reasons upon which they were based, and the names of the principal persons who recommended the pardons. A careful analysis of the cases shows that in no instance has the pardon been granted upon newly discovered testimony tending to prove the innocence of the party convicted, or to discredit the statements of the prosecuting witnesses.

* * * * * * *

It seems to be necessary, moreover, for the applicant to move in a certain circle, when obtaining signatures for pardon. Only a few names are requisite, but some at least of these few must belong to the number composing the circle. An analysis of the signatures might lead those not versed in politics to suspect that there was such a thing as a Board of Pardon Brokers, but the character of the men and the positions which they occupy, officially and politically would dispel such an idea. The fact remains however, that pardons are too easily obtained in this State; are granted upon representations not in accordance with truth, but in the face of facts judicially ascertained, and that the ends of justice require some modification or regulation whereby the pardoning power may be freed from abuse.

The *Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, another Republican journal is also much concerned, as will be seen by the following extract:

Some offenders are pardoned because they are young, others because they are old; others because they have families to support; one because horse stealing was a monomania with him; one because he had committed bigamy "more from error than criminality;" one because he was drunk when he killed a man; one because the sum stolen was not a large one, and his family was dependent on him. These are, to be sure, only a few exceptional cases, and are only referred to because the reasons assigned seem so insufficient that the Court imposing the sentences appear entitled to the benefit of a doubt as to the propriety of the pardon.

But there is one reason assigned by many of the petitioners which is either a very wrong one, or is not stated in such terms as to convey its correct meaning. Nearly one-half of the pardons are granted upon the ground that "the ends of justice have been met" by a partial execution of the sentence. Is this a proper ground for the exercise of Executive mercy? The courts try offenders, and upon conviction impose a sentence, within limits prescribed by law, which are deemed by the judge commensurate with the nature of the offense and the general circumstances of the offender. The function of the Executive is purely merciful and not judicial, and it seems to encroach very closely on the dividing line between the Executive and judicial branches of the Government for pardons to be granted because the "ends of justice" are satisfied by an abridgement of the term of punishment. If as in one of these cases, a man is convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of five years and three months, and it is granted that the prisoner, "having suffered two years' imprisonment, the ends of justice were met," there is certainly a strong criticism passed upon the court which imposed the sentence.

THE CARPET BAGGERS.

Since the election a portion of the winning side seem to think they can afford to be honest—of course no sound Radical will give credit to anything he finds in a Democratic paper, for he is instructed not to do so; but we have here a *morceau* which comes originally from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and is further purified by passing through the columns of the New York *Times*. We commend it to the careful consideration of any stray Radical who may be blessed with a sight of the POST:

THE CARPET-BAGGERS FROM THE SOUTH.

And in all sober earnestness to write in "a frank and manly way" the net purport and upshot of our reconstruction measures at the South as seen in Congress, is not pleasant. No amount of certificates of election and formalities of an oath can make these gentlemen of the hand-baggage, real M. C's When one makes his appearance on the floor, we cannot look each other in the countenance without audible smiles that are indecorous. If the gentlemen would only indulge in a little disguise to help on the delusion, something might be gained, but not only in the voice, the voice of the enemy, but the look, manner, dress, and above all; the vote is the vote of an alien.

The antagonism between New England civilization and that of the South, previous to the war, was not more deadly than is the antagonism of interest now between these localities, and yet these gentlemen of the paper collar and extra dickey, follow New England and vote all the time against the interests of their own constituents.

I had a long talk with one of these representatives *ad interim*, last night, and tried to convince him that it would be well, just for the appearance of the thing, to cast a vote now and then for the region he claimed to represent. But no. I found my friend had an intense contempt for one half of his people, and a deadly hatred for the other half. He was a Connecticut Congressman elected in the South.

But there is a point, you know, beyond which I find it difficult to keep my countenance, and the New England carpet-bagger carries me there, I wrinkle and haw-haw I can't help it—when the gentleman of the paper dickey from New England, gravely takes his seat as a representative from the South.

Better cut the South into provinces, and give them military governors to keep the peace until the negro is educated, the white master subdued, and time, the consoler, heals the wounds of war than thus to make a caricature of a representative government, and stultify ourselves.

"HELP CASSIUS"

STANTON is urging the re-electon of MORGAN to the Senate, which comes off next week. He says;

His defeat would, of course, gratify his political enemies of the Copperhead Johnson stripe, and be claimed as a sign of Johnson strength in New York. For this reason, without any discrimination of individuals that could be invidious, I am earnestly desirous to see the Governor re-elected as a token of approval of his loyal support of the Government and the Republican party. Yours truly.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

A WANT.

We want an inspector of refined petroleum oil, sold and consumed in this market. Oil from our largest refiners sent east must stand the fire test of 110 degrees, both here and at Philadelphia, whilst the lighter oil is disposed of at home with no assurance of its quality but the word of the dealer. There is an immense wrong perpetrated in this, of a very different and more alarming feature than short weights. Will some of our oil dealers gave us a little light on the question.

IGNORED.

We understand the case of SAMUEL PROCTOR, perjury, has been ignored by the Grand Jury. The case was one of fraudulent naturalization papers, and the testimony, as we are informed, was strong enough to have sent any Democrat to the penitentiary. The papers in this case were not sent into the last Grand Jury. Will the District Attorney in charge at that date, (Mr. RIDDLE), explain why they were not submitted? We have not done with this case.

Vinnie Ream.

[Washington Correspondence St. Louis Democrat.)

A gentleman who was conversant with the facts, or near by at the time, told me of this scene, which happened not long ago in the studio of little Vinnie Ream.

Miss Vinnie, discovered in her artistic dress, elaborating her statue of Lincoln. To her enter Mrs. Cady Stanton, and the ceremony of an introduction is effected by a third party. Mrs. Stanton produces a long roll of petitions, on the female question, of course, and says, in her large, benignant way:

"Child, we wish your name here."

Miss Vinnie looks over it a minute, till she discovers that it is a plan to move on the works of man, the monster.

"Oh! no, Mrs. Stanton, I will not sign this. I don't wish publicity, and I am not of your thinking on this question."

"It enters into your interests. It concerns the recognition of woman, and womans labor under the government."

"I am not a woman's rights advocate ma'am."

"Why child!" cried Mrs. Stanton, "You are a working girl, getting your bread by your hands! If you do not help yourself and us how can woman help you?"

"Mrs. Stanton," said Vinnie Ream, bitterly, "no help has any women given me here. From Grace Greenwood to Mrs. Swisshelm, they have all sought to strike me down. Mrs. Calhoun writes to the *Tribune* that she has not seen any of my work, but that she knows it is bad. Mrs. S. goes to Thaddeus Stevens, and among Congressmen, asking them not to give my studio back. Mrs. Clemme Ames—all of them, can find no larger occupation than attacking a poor little girl, and their venom—I never offended one of them—has extended to personally canvassing against me. No! Madam! Driven out of the wish of their patronage and co-operation, I will be befriended by gentlemen only; for whilst I never got any justice from woman I was never treated meanly by man."

"I know Mrs. Swisshelm," says Mrs. Stanton, "she is a friend of mine and prominent in the movement."

"I forbear to enumerate," said Vinnie Ream, "though I will not say they did not wound me to the heart; the many malignant, vulgar, and unprovoked things she wrote against me and published. Then they were sent to me and to my friends. They aimed higher than my profession—at my character and life."

"Grace Greenwood also wrote against you?"

"Yes, madam; in the *Advance* she upraided my patrons and called me a child, asking Congress to pay my school bills but take me away from sculpture, adding that if any work was to be given out it should be given to that 'Roman matron, Mrs. Ames,' and Mrs. Ames is Grace Greenwood's sister."

"Mrs. S. was no more considerate?"

"She, Madame, not only talked against me—a stranger to her—wherever she could get a group to listen, but she made a personal visit to Thaddeus Stevens, to beg him to take away my studio.

"'What is she doing ill?' said Mr. Stevens.

"'Decorating' her studio with flowers, wearing long hair, attracting the men, and thereby lobbying.'

"'Well,' said Mr. Stevens, "'it seems to me that you are round here lobbying a good deal, Mrs. S., if talking to Congressmen is lobbying. I have never seen Miss Ream at all.'

"'Oh!' cried Mrs. S., 'no girl can keep chaste and pure with three hundred wretched men around her.'

"'Well,' said Mr. Stevens, 'out of all the three hundred, there has never been an effort to do as much harm to Miss Ream as one woman can make.'

"'So he took up his crutch and hobbled over to see me, befriended me immediately and boldly, and died friend."

"'Mrs. Stanton, the men have more heart for my sex than the women. Their jealousy is at least large as emulation. Repelled by wrongs, in the way I have stated, I was compelled to learn the generosity of men, and I do not regret the lesson."

"Miss Stanton," said my informant, "proved an amiable exception, for she always afterwards spoke well of Vinnie Ream in her newspaper."

It is true that a good deal of aspersion has been fouly dealt at little Ream. The women have never been able to get over the appropriation Congress made her. These literary women, any way, are the most reckless of Bohemians.

No letters from this city were ever more absolutely wild with causeless spleen than Calhoun's afore-named. She "ran a muck" in Washington, and yet understood nothing about it. Swisshelm, searching for victims, got afoul of Mrs. Sprague dreadfully last year, and raised such indignation that even her undaunted mettle was abashed. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens is suing somebody for libel, and appreciating the pleasures of being abused in print. "the Roman Matron" is here, but without a government commission yet. Little Ream if the *Venus Victrix*. She has met the enemy and they are hers. Wherever deficient in talent these women's tongues raised her compensating sympathy. I am not acquainted with her; for she is, indeed, as little conspicuous as any woman in Washington; but her triumph seems to be complete, and somebody says she is going to Rome next year. Doubtless her female friends will anticipate her with scandal, but Rome is not the prude that Washington is. The boarding house there is not enthroned on the *Mons Capitolinus*.

THE Democratic Legislative Caucus nominated John Stockton, for United States Senator from New Jersey.

HON. ODIN BOWIE, was installed Governor of Maryland, at noon, yesterday.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 12.

SENATE.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, Graham, Olmsted, Wallace and McCandless.

On Finance—Messrs. Connell, Errett, Brown of Mercer, Coleman and Jackson.

On the General Judiciary—Messrs. White, Stinson, Wallace, Olmsted and Burnett.

On the Local Judiciary—Messrs. Fisher, Stutzman, McCandless, Davis and Osterhout.

On Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Stinson, White, Taylor, McIntire and Searight.

On Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Fisher, Lowry, Brown of Northampton, McIntire and Duncan.

On Corporations—Messrs. Graham, Taylor, Henszey, Osterhout and Miller.

On Banks—Messrs. Osterhout, Lowry, Henszey, Randall and Brown of Northampton.

On Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Robison, Kerr, Beck, Linderman and Duncan.

Rail Roads—Messrs. Coleman, Lowry, Randall, Errett, and Connell.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Billingfelt, Errett, Davis, White, and Miller.

Education—Messrs. Brown, Mercer, Graham, Olmsted, Miller, and Searight.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Stultzman, Billingfelt, Robison, Brown of Northampton, and Turner.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Taylor, Fisher, McCandless, Davis, and Robison.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Billingfelt, Robison, Taylor, Turner, and Nagle.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Kerr, Taylor, Graham, Barnett, and Linderman.

Private Claims—Messrs. Henszey, Stutzman, Billingfelt, Beck, and McIntire.

Public Printing—Messrs. Errett Henszey, Robison, Turner, and Searight.

New Counties—Messrs, Brown, Mercer, Kerr, Lowry, Searight, and Beck.

Mr. Connell presented a memorial of the State Medical Society, for power to appoint a State Inspector of Drugs.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Errett, repealing the second section of the act relating to the election precincts of Allegheny county, passed 1868, which provides that hereafter, each precinct shall be a separate and independent election district. Authorizing the trustees of the United Presbyterian Church, in Tarentum, to remove the dead from the church yard to Prospect Cemetery. Providing for the payment of the damages awarded the Allegheny Agricultural Society by the act of 1862. Authorizing four additional Notaries Public in Allegheny county. Repealing the jury act of 1867, so as to exempt Allegheny county. A supplement to act of March 20th, 1867, enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas, chartering insurance companies, defining the capital stock to be not less than one hundred thousand dollars, half paid in. A joint resolution pronouncing the naturalization laws defective, and requesting our Congressmen, at an early day, to amend the same, to prevent fraud, secure the purity of the ballot, and punish fraudulent issues.

By Mr. Graham—Incorporating the co-operative Live Insurance of Western Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Olmstead—Relating to fraudulent debtors.

By Mr. Stinson—Changing the time of holding the City, Ward, Borough and Township elections, to the time of holding the general elections. Allowing writs of error on feigned issues.

By Mr. Lowry—Erecting a new county out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren counties.

Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution instructing the Senate and House Committees on Library to examine and report the worth of bound volumes of the *Herald, Tribune*, &c., belonging to J. E. Barr & Company, at Lancaster. Passed.

Mr. Connell introduced a joint resolution to purchase two thousand copies of Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers for each house to send to friends by express and not by mail. Passed.

Mr. Coleman offered a joint resolution by a committee of three from each House to examine depreciated and unavailable funds in the Treasury and report the best means of disposing of the same. Passed.

Mr. Errett offered a resolution referring to that part of the Governor's message relating the Registry law, to select a committee of five, and all bills, papers, resolutions, &c., on the subject to be referred to them.

On motion of Mr. Lowry, Rev. E. L. Baily was appointed Chaplain.

Resolutions were passed ordering two thousand copies of the Auditor General's report on Railroads; two thousand copies of the Adjutant General's report; two thousand copies of the report of the Surveyor General, and two thousand copies of the Auditor General's regular report.

Mr. Fisher offered a joint resolution for the final adjournment on March 4th.

The Senate refused to consider the resolution.

Nominations for State Treasurer were then made. Mr. Errett nominated Robert W. Mackey; Mr. Fisher nominated Morrow B. Lowry; Mr. Nagle nominated William M. Singerly. Mr. Beck, (Democrat) nominated W. W. Irwin, the present Treasurer, and Mr Davis nominated Charles Cooper.

Mr. Randall nominated T. B Searight.

Mr. McCandless nominated William V. McGrath.

Mr. Errett was appointed teller.

Mr, Connell presented the petition of S. B. Thomas and ninety others, contesting the election of Thomas Greenbank as District Judge of Philadelphia, and offered a resolution for a conference with the House on Thursday, for the purpose of selecting a committee to try the case. Passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the registry law was referred to a select committee of five, with all papers, bills, &c., on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, of Venango, Rev. John Edwards, of Lawrence, was appointed Chaplain of the House.

Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution reciting that Philadelphia owns seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock in the North Pennsylvania Railroad; that the funds of the Company are low; that the President, Treasurer and Directors gave a large party last October, taking an excursion to Niagara at the expense of the stockholders, and calling for a committee of investigation.

Mr. Adair, of Philadelphia, moved to amend, by including all railroads in which Philadelphia owns stock.

Messrs. Playford, of Fayette, Beans, of Bucks, Herr, of Dauphin, Davis, of Philadelphia, Wilson of Wayne, and Hong, of Philadelphia, opposed the resolution as unnecessary and illegal, the Philadelphia Councils having full control of the matter.

On motion of Mr. Beans, the matter was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution of Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, that five thousand copies of the State Treasurer's report in English, and one thousand in German, be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Strong, of Tioga, offered a joint resolution, forbidding the appointment of twenty-seven additional subordinate officers of the House. The law of last session confines the number to thirty-four. This increases the number to sixty-one, about the same as last year.

Messrs. Playford, Brown, of Clarion, McGinniss, of Philadelphia, McMullen, of Montgomery, opposed the resolution.

Messrs. Strong, Davis, of Philadelphia, and Wilson, of Allegheny, sustained, the resolution which passed finally by a strict party vote. The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, a bill providing against fraudulent naturalization of aliens of the Commonwealth, which requires personal application or by attorney in open court on the first Monday in any month embracing the address and residence; oral examination of vouchers to be entered on the docket for inspection of the public on the second Saturday thereafter. If the evidence is satisfactory before two judges, the petition may be granted, signed by one of the judges. It shall not be lawful for any prothonotary, deputy or clerk to issue certificates until three months after granting the petition, nor within three months of a general or Presidential election. Fine for violation or issuing blanks, &c., one thousand dollars or three years imprisonment.

By Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Supplement to an act incorporating the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, enabling the Board to increase the security of the Treasurer, owing to an increase of funds consequent upon the enlargement of the city.

By Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Changing the time of the commencement of the term of the Sheriff of Allegheny county from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in January.

By Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Divorcing Samuel and Jane Ludwig, of Armstrong county.

By Mr. Rea, of Erie—Increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Erie county, and allowing juries.

By Mr. Kerr, of Allegheny—Authorizing the School Directors of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, to examine and pay the claims of persons for bounty money.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette—Relating to the pay of county officers of Fayette; to the sale of lands for taxes in Fayette; establishing a law library for Fayette; incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mercantile Association of Brownsville.

Mr. Edwards, of Lawrence—Extending the livery stable law of Allegheny to Lawrence.

Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia—Incorporating the Pennsylvania Travelers' Accident and Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Van Kirk, of Washington—Supplement for West Brownsville.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver—A joint resolution instructing our Congressmen to oppose any law giving the control of the telegraph to the General Government.

To-morrow the State Treasurer will be elected.

The following nominations were made in the House to-day:

Republican—R. W. Mackey, Pittsburgh. Democratic—Charles Cooper, Northampton; Wm. Singerly, Pittsburgh; Daniel O. Barr, Allegheny; Levi Zeigler, Cumberland, and Thos. B. Scott, Bucks.

A resolution from the Senate, for a conference to-morrow, to select a committee to try the contested election of Judge Greenbank, of Philadelphia, was concurred in.

Also, the Senate resolution appointing a joint committee on the disposition of funds in the Treasury.

A resolution from the Senate, for 2,000 copies of Bates' History of Pennsylvania for each house, was amended by Mr. Webb, of Bradford, to include only 1,000 for the Senate and 3,000 for the House.

A petition was presented from the Pennsylvania Medical Society, asking for the appointment of a State Inspector of Drugs.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURGH, January 13.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Searight—Authorizing the School Directors of Redstone township, Fayette county, to levy a tax; authorizing the stockholders of the Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company to change its name; establishing a ferry over the Monongahela river in Fayette and Washington counties.

By Mr. Hennessey—Providing for the appointment of Election and Police Commissioners, the appointment of a Superintendent of Police, and other police officers in Philadelphia.

By Mr. Taylor—A supplement to the election laws, being the new Registry bill.

By Mr. Turner—Incorporating the Hemlock Creek and Muncy Railroad Company.

By Mr. White—Allowing writs of error in rules upon an attorney.

By Mr. Lowry—A supplement for the Marine Hospital at Erie.

By Mr. Coleman—Authorizing railroad and canal companies to declare dividends out of any undivided profits previously earned.

Mr. Errett introduced a resolution that hereafter petitions shall only be presented on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Adopted.

The Senators then proceeded to the hall of the House to elect a State Treasurer, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Rea, of Erie, offered a resolution for two thousand copies of the Adjutant General's and Surveyor General's reports, which was adopted.

Mr. Painter, of Lycoming, offered a resolution for five thousand copies of the Auditor General's railway reports, which was amended by Mr. Webb, of Bradford, to read three thousand, and adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution granting the use of the Hall to Hon. George Cornell on next Tuesday evening, to lecture on the subject of "One Flag and One Government for the North American Continent." Adopted.

Mr. Corsman, of Cumberland, offered a resolution for three thousand Legislative Hand Books. Adopted.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Relating to the courts of Allegheny county, allowing legal business to be published in the legal journals.

By Mr. Miller, of Allegheny—Authorizing an additional Notary Public in Allegheny county.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution paying the widow of A. W. Benedict, formerly Clerk of the House, two hundred dollars due him at his death. Passed.

Mr. Straug offered a resolution making the Committees of each House on Registry Law a joint committee. Adopted, Democrats opposed.

The House committee is as follows: Messrs. Straug, Nicholson, Brown, of Huntingdon, McCullough and Rogers.

Senate committee: Messrs. Errett, Stinson, Olmsted, Davis and Connell.

The joint convention then elected the State Treasurer.

Seventy six Republicans voted for Robt W. Mackey. Fifty-one Democrats voted for Charles W. Cooper. Senator Fisher voted for M. B. Lowry. Senators Lowry and Billingfelt did not vote. Senators Wallace and Linderman and Representative McCullough were absent.

Mr. Mackey was declared duly elected.

HARRISBURG, January 13.—The bill introduced by Senator Taylor, of Beaver, to-day, in the Senate, being a new registry law, is *the* act of the session, and will be supported by the Republican members of the Legislature. It embraces nearly all the provisions of the act of last year, but has been well considered by the legal talent of the State, and will undoubtedly pass. The act is exciting much attention, and the Democrats will oppose it. The substance of the bill is, that the election officers of Philadelphia meet on the second Thursday preceeding the second Tuesday of October and the Presidential election, continuing in session from ten o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening each secular day till the evening of the following Tuesday. Outside of Philadelphia the election officers will meet on the second Monday preceeding the regular October and Presidential election, continuing in session from nine to seven o'clock of that and the following day. A Revising Board have due discretion as to striking off the dead, etc. Naturalized voters at an election may be questioned as to all facts, on oath. On petition of fifty voters of the county, or five in the district, the court may appoint two sober officers, of opposite parties, as inspectors, and, if unlawfully interfered with, and the election contested, the votes may be rejected. A majority of the return judges may reject returns, if there be fraudulent naturalization, in open court. The naturalization code follows. The Prothonotory is deprived of the office for negligence. All special acts are repealed. This act will undoubtedly pass, supported by the Republican members. It is argued as not conflicting with the Constitution.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.

SENATE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a memorial, signed by Franklin Haight, George P. Upton, H. G. Gardner, and other capitalists, setting forth that the proposed subsidies to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad, will amount, besides land grants, to $1.5,000,000, and offering to construct either or both roads for a subsidy of $150,000 per mile, in addition to the land grants; thus saving to the Treasury $75,000,000, and offering to give bonds endorsed by capitalists, representing $100,000,000.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print ten thousand copies of Commissioner Wells' report for the use of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably a resolution to provide for bringing home the remains of our late Minister, Mr. Coggswell. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to prevent alienation to foreigners of grants of privileges derived from the United States. It provides that it shall not be lawful, without the express consent of Congress first obtained, to assign or transfer to any Alien or foreign corporation any charter, grant or privilege derived from the United States and designed to promote or regulate intercourse with any foreign nation. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to continue the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad Company. To construct and maintain a railroad from Little Rock, to the terminus of the National Pacific Railroad, on the Rio Grande. The bill proposes to grade twenty alternate sections of the road, and an issue of Government thirty year six per cent. currency bonds, to the amount of $16,000 per mile, to be secured by a second mortgage on the property of the Company.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill to provide for an additional term of the Circuit Court in Arkansas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to grant a portion of the Military Reservation of Fort Leavenworth to aid in the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at that place. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

The Senate took up and passed the bill relating to the time for finding indictments in the United States Courts in the late rebel States. It provides that such indictments may be found in any State, after restoration of the State, to representation in Congress, but does not apply to treason or other political offenses.

The Senate resumed the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy which was debated until four o'clock when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., introduced a bill to authorize the issue of a national currency to assure its stability and elasticity, lessen the interest on the public debt, and reduce the rate of interest.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. He moved to reconsider the motion, and thereupon made a lengthy speech in support of the bill.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., Butler's motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SPALDING from the Committee on Appropriations reported a resolution that all the papers and evidence returned to the War Department, by the Davis, Holt & Campbell Commission, touching the closing of the Department of the West, before the 14th of October, 1861, shall be surrendered and turned over to the Attorney General, whose duty it shall be to cause the evidence to be examined, and such as has a bearing on the Court of Claims shall be printed, and received by said Court, subject however to the examination or re-examination of the witnesses of either party.

Mr. SPALDING said the Committee had unanimously instructed him to offer the resolution, and ask its passage at this time. He explained that the claims were adjudicated by a Commission appointed under an act of Congress; one of them was a Justice of the Supreme Court, another, Jos. Holt, the head of the Bureau of Military Justice, and the third an eminent merchant of St. Louis. The Commission carefully examined these claims, and directed so much of them to be paid as they deemed just. The claimants did receive their money, and give receipts in full, but now, astonishing as it might appear, they bring suit in the Court of Claims, and ask the difference between what was originally claimed, and what they said they ought to have. In satisfaction of their claims, claimants say they gave their receipt under duress, therefore they are not bound by them. In reply to a question by Mr. Schenck, he said that the evidence was not conclusive, and was to be taken by the Court for what it was worth. The Resolution passed.

Mr. BANKS reported a joint resolution, (already published in the newspapers) proposing the protection of Hayti and San Domingo by the United States.

After a protracted discussion, consideration was postponed until to-morrow, and at 4:15 P. M. House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of Mahlon Loomis, M. D., of the District of Columbia, asking for an appropriation of $50,000 to enable him to complete the demonstration of the alleged new mode of telegraphing, dispensing with the use of wire and using earth to form one-half of the circuit, and a continuous electrical element far above the surface of the earth for the other part of the circuit. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment to the bill introduced by him, to grant aid to the Oregon branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, by which the Government, instead of issuing subsidy bonds, merely guarantees the payment of the interests on the companies bonds. Referred to the same committee as original bill.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a bill to entitle the electors for representatives, in cases where the vote is equal to the whole number of representatives to be chosen from the State, giving them all to one candidate or distributing, as they like, the highest candidate upon the returns to be elected. Referred to the special committee to be appointed by the President *pro tem.*, who is one thereof.

A bill to provide for the removal to this country of the remains of Mr. Coggswell, late Minister to Ecuador, was passed.

A bill to extend the provisions of the act of March, 1863, relating to the *habeas corpus* and to regulate judicial proceedings, so far as they relate to the removal of cases from State to Federal courts, in any suits or prosecutions against common carriers, for any damage done to property occasioned by persons hostile to the United States, was passed—yeas 32, nays 10.

The Sue Murphy relief bill was again taken up and discussed without action.

After discussion, a concurrent resolution to give the rotunda for the inauguration ball was lost, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The credentials of Mr. Elliot, of Arkansas, were presented from the Committee on Elections, and he took the oath and seat.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the Secretary of State was asked for a statement showing the amount expended by the Northwest Boundary Commission.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution extending the protection of the United States to Hayti and San Domingo.

Mr. BANKS in reply to a question by Mr. Cullom, said such protection had been asked by those who had been authorized to speak for the Government of the Island of San Domingo.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., offered a substitute in effect that the President be authorized to extend his protection over the other islands of the Antilles to such extent as he may deem expedient and not inconsistent with the law of nations, whenever either of them, or the people, shall desire such protection.

Mr. SPALDING offered an amendment to extend protection to any island in the Atlantic or Pacific ocean, or those which lie nearer the coast of the United States than to any foreign Government.

Mr. ROBINSON offered an amendment to include Ireland in the protection, affirming that the time would come when that country would be annexed to the United States.

After debate, Mr. WOODWARD moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried; yeas, 122; nays, 36.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide a Territorial Government for Alaska.

After debate, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the bill was tabled; ayes, 95; nays, 26.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill to restrict and restrain the franking privilege.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, wanted the bill passed at once, but the House did not acquiesce.

The bill to provide for a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, was taken up as the special order.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, having the floor, consented that the subject should be passed over until to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CULLOM in the Chair, when

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas made a speech against the Senate policy of bartering vast tracts of the public domain to monopolies, under the operation of the treaty making power.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1869.

THE INDIANS.

The following was received at the War Department this morning: "*St. Louis*, Jan. 13.—The following telegram has just been received, dated Fort Hayes, Ks., January 12: *Maj. Gen.* W. A. Nichols, *Assistant Adjutant General*: Major Sheridan, commanding at Fort Dodge, reports that Lieutenant Martin, of the 3d Infantry, has just arrived from camp, and reports that Colonel Evans has captured a Comanche village of sixty lodges. Three men of the 3d Cavalry were wounded. No Indians were killed. Colonel Evans had returned to his depot camp on the Canadian river.

"(Signed), CHAUNCEY MCKEE, A. A. G.
"W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut. General."

DR. MUDD.

A delegation composed of twelve citizens of Prince George county, Maryland, called on President Johnson, this forenoon, and presented a petition from the citizens of that county, asking for the pardon of Dr. Mudd. The President received their petition and in response merely remarked that he would enclose it to the Attorney General for consideration by that official.

PROMOTED.

Colonel G. A. Forsyth, who distinguished himself in an Indian engagement in Kansas in September last, has been brevetted Brigadier General, for gallant conduct on that occasion.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND JOHN H. SURRATT.

In the Criminal Court this morning, the District Attorney called the attention of the Court, Judge Fisher, to the indictments affaiust Jefferson Davis and John H. Surratt, who are charged with engaging in the rebellion. He then read the following communication from the Attorney General:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, December 26, 1868. }

SIR: I enclose for your consideration a copy of the proclamation of general amnesty by the President of the United States, under date of the 25th of December instant. You will observe that, by the terms of this proclamation, there is extended, unconditionally and without reserve, to all and every person who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war. The object of my present communication is to authorize and instruct you, in furtherance of the purpose and effect of the general amnesty and pardon, to make an examination of the indictments pending in your district, against any person or persons whomsoever, for the offence of treason against the United States, or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, in order that as early as you shall have proper opportunity, you may enter a nolle prosequi for the Government upon such indictments, If, upon such examination, you should find any case where, from the tenor of the indictment or the nature of the case as known to you, it should be doubtful whether it falls within the embrace of this general amnesty and pardon, you will be so good as to report the same to me without delay, with such a statement of the indictment and case as may enable me to give you further instructions concerning the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] WM. M. EVARTS,
Attorney General U. S.

Mr. Carrington said that the Attorney General had the authority to instruct him under the first section of the act of August, 1861, twelfth statutes at large, page 285, which reads, that the Attorney General of the United States, be and is hereby charged with the general superintendance and direction of all the Attorneys and Marshals of all the Districts of the United States and Territories, as to the manner of discharging their respective duties, and the said District Attorneys and Marshals are hereby required to report to the Attorney General, an account of their official proceeding, and the state and condition of their respective offices, in such time and manner as the Attorney General may direct. He felt it to be his duty to obey these instructions, and would, in view of them, enter a *nolle pros* in the case of indictment against Jeff. Davis for treason, found by the Grand Jury, May 26th, 1865, and also the indictment against John C. Breckinridge for treason, found on the same date. The indictment against John H. Surratt, found June 18th, 1866, charging him with engaging in the rebellion, was somewhat different from the others, and he had concluded to make the same disposition, but under the circumstances he thought his duty would be to report it to the Attorney General.

Judge Fisher remarked that it was clearly the duty of the District Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the two first cases, but under the circumstances he could refer the third case.

THE MISSISSIPPI QUESTION.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day resumed the consideration of the Mississippi question. They examined Fleming Hodges, A. Worley Patterson, Judge Fields and Capt. Fisher. General Gillem, commanding the District of Mississippi, will be examined to-morrow.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The Election Committee had the Georgia contested case before them to-day, and came. It is said, to the following conclusion: 1st. That Mr. Munney, who holds Governor Bullock's certificate, was not elected. 2d. That Mr. Christy, who holds General Meade's certificate, was elected, but as the latter was ineligible, being unable to take the usual oath, the case was referred to the Reconstruction Committee, whether with any recommendation to remove his disabilities is unknown.

THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

The Conservative Virginia Committee met the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day. The interview is reported as having been cordial. The Virginia Committee confined itself to pointing out the objections, as they appeared to them, to the pending Constitution. The Judiciary Committee requested that these objections be reduced to writing for formal action. The Virginians seem confident of effecting their object, which involves suffrage for the colored men and amnesty for the whites.

HAVANA.

Desertion to the Insurgents—Banquet to Minister Rosecrans.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HAVANA, January 12.—Dates from Neuvitas to the 10th are received. Count Valmaseda was unable to reach Sitaneon and was surrounded and hard pressed by the insurgents. A portion of the Matanzas volunteers had gone over to the rebels. It is reported that the troops are returning and are destroying buildings and plantations on their line of march. Arms are frequently landed for the Insurgents.

News from the city of Mexico to the 2d is at hand. President Juarez gave an official breakfeast to the members of his Cabinet and other invited guests, at which General Rosecrans was present. The American Minister assured Senor Ledaga that the President and succeeding administration of the United States entertained and would entertain the most cordial feeling for the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Emile Lasre has obtained a concession for the Guayamas Railroad, and the bill only wants its last reading in the Mexican Congress.

TENNESSEE.

Ku-Klux Operations—Investigation Ordered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NASHVILLE, January 12.—Nothing has been heard as to the fate of detective Barmore, taken from the train at Columbia yesterday, by the Ku-Klux.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution to-day, requesting the Governor to send a body of Militia to Columbia to investigate the matter.

The President of the Coffee county board of Commissioners, who arrived in town to-day, reports that last Saturday night a band of Ku Klux went to the house of Alexander S. Arragin, one of the board, took him into the woods and whipped him unmercifully. Mr. A. is about sixty years of age, and a quiet citizen. His offence is not known to the public.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BISMARCK AND BEUST.

VIENNA, January 13.—The *Evening Post*, official journal, says: Count Bismarck had told Count Wimperffen, Austrian Minister at Berlin that the retention of Baron Beust in office would provoke serious action on the part of Prussia.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, January 13.—London merchants are extensively petitioning the Government to restore the mail service between Southampton and New York.

RECALLED.

PARIS, January 13.—It is stated to-day that Rangabe, present Ambassador at Paris from Greece, has been recalled to replace Bulgarias as president of the Ministry.

CRETANS CAPTURED.

LONDON, January 13.—The Reports of the capture by the Turkish force of members of the Cretan Insurrectionist Government are confirmed. Four of the Cretan officials were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. The books and documents of the Government fell into the hands of the Turks.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

FLORENCE, January 13.—The *Epoe* asserts that the Governments of France and Italy, and that Senor Olisaga, Spanish Minister to Paris, and at least one member of the Provisional Government of Spain, advocate the claims of Prince Amedeus, Duke of Avinta, to the throne of Spain.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 13.—The official *Journal* reports that the conference on the Eastern question held a brief session yesterday, and adjourned until Thursday next. Mr. Rangabe, the Grecian Minister, was not present. The conduct of the Greek Government in taking exception to the exclusion of its representative from the conference is condemned for its argument. Greece assented to the propriety of a similar exclusion from the Congress of 1856, though the Sublime Porte was then represented in that body, and that is held as a precedent for the action of the present conference.

FLORENCE, January 13.—All the disturbances attending the collection of the mill tax have ceased.

AID OFFERED.

MADRID, January 13.—The authorities are in receipt of offers of men and money from all quarters of Spain to recover Cuba from the hands of the Insurgents.

A CIRCULAR.

A circular from the Sublime Porte to the European Powers justifying its recent action against Greece is published here. It says: The Turkish Government does not expect that the Conference of Paris will arrive at any settlement. The ultimatum sent to Greece was a declaration that the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire must not be interfered with.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 13—Evening.—Money easier but not quotably lower. Consols 92⅞; 5-20 bonds 75½. Stocks quiet; Erie 28¼; Illinois 90¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton active; middling uplands 11⅜d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 11s 8d@11s 10d; red western No. 2 9s 10d @10s. Western flour 28s 6d@27s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 38s 6d for old, and 34s 6d for new. Oats 3s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 45s. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 72s 9d. Cheese 71s. Bacon 57s 6d. Spirits of petroleum 7d, refined 1s 7d. Tallow 46s 6d. Linseed oil easier but not lower.

LONDON, January 13.—Sugar firmer at 36s 6d on spot. Calcutta Linseed 57s@57s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp opened firmer at 56f.

ILLINOIS.

Report of the Committee to Investigate the Cause of the Late Judge Tyler's Death—Terrible Death—Revenue Taxes—Political—Suicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, January 13.—A meeting of the Chicago bar was held this morning, to hear the report of the committee appointed to investigate the cause of the late Judge Tyler's death. Judge Van Buren, chairman of the committee, stated that on the 15th ult., while defending a client in Justice Milliken's office, the late Judge was ordered to sit down, and not obeying immediately, the Justice fined him for contempt, and ordered the policemen to eject him, which they did, in so violent a manner as to inflict injuries on the venerable Judge which superinduced his death. This statement was obtained by the committee from witnesses. Several members of the Bar denounced the Police Court transaction, and testified to Judge Tyler's sobriety and legal experience. A committee of three was appointed, to report to-morrow morning what action the Bar should take in the matter.

At the rolling mills last night, Andrew McCulery, while in a fight, fell so that his head rested on a conduit, from which steam was issuing. He died soon after being discovered.

Last year the Revenue taxes in this district amounted to $4,939,487.

A dispatch from St. Paul says: Ramsey's re-election is certain. Donnelly is said to have retired in favor of Wilkinson.

A. W. Thompson, of Jaynesville, a carpenter by trade, has been elected Speaker of the Wisconsin Legislature. Washburne's friends claim forty-three out of eighty-seven votes in the Legislative caucus, and Carpenter is sure of thirty-five.

At Wauconda, Illinois, on Saturday afternoon last, Thad. Raymond, a farmer, strangled himself in his own barn. Financial and domestic troubles were the cause.

On Monday evening last, at Ottawa, Ill., Messrs. Druit and Thorn, two young men, were drowned in the Illinois river while skating.

The Chicago Union Christian Convention adjourned this afternoon. The sessions were well attended, and prominent business men and clergy alike entered into the spirit of the discussions.

NELSON SPELLMAN was arrested at Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, for an attempted outrage on Miss Elizabeth Gibbons, an estimable lady, fifty-five years of age, as she was going to church on Sunday. Miss Gibbons was thrown down in the snow and severely injured, but her screams frightened the villain away.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Six Stores and Dwelling Houses Burned.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock a strong volume of flame was discovered issuing from the first floor of the building No. 150 Federal street, Allegheny. The alarm was given from the signal box at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and although the firemen responded promptly, the flames had gained such headway that before they could be controlled nearly every building in the block was more or less damaged. The buildings were all of frame, and extended along Federal street, from the northeast corner of the Diamond. No. 150, a two story building, in which the fire originated, was occupied by Messrs. McKnight & Smith, grocers. The fire seems to have commenced in the rear part of the store, in the immediate vicinity of the desk, and had made considerable progress before it was discovered. Owing to the combustible character of the buildings, the flames spread rapidly, and soon communicated to the buildings on either side, numbered respectively 152, 154, and 156 and 148 and 146. The building occupied by Messrs. McKnight & Smith was entirely destroyed, together with the greater part of the stock. The firm had an insurance of $5,000 on the stock, $2,500 in the Ben Franklin, of Allegheny, and the balance in other companies. No. 152 was occupied by Chas. Reizenstein as a queensware and China store, and by William Hill as a dwelling. The building was badly damaged, and Mr. Hill, who occupied the upper part, lost all his household effects. Mr. Reizenstein's stock was more or less damaged, but his loss was fully covered by insurance, to the amount of $6,000, in the Mechanics' and Manufacturers', Ben Franklin and other companies. No. 154 was occupied by A. Goldberg as a dwelling and a hoop skirt and corset manufactory. The upper story of the building was damaged considerably by fire, and most of the furniture and clothing destroyed. The damage of the stock in the store room below was occasioned, principally, by water. Mr. G. is absent from the city, and no estimate of his loss could be made. He is fully insured, however, in the Delaware Mutual. No. 154 was occupied by Mr. George Campbell, hatter, as a store and dwelling. The roof of this building was only partially burned, but the interior was flooded with water. Mr. C.'s loss will probably reach $1,000, the damage to the stock being caused by water. He is fully insured in the Pittsburgh Company.

No. 148, on the south side of the building where the fire originated, was occupied by Mr. A. J. Pentecost, hardware merchant. This building was almost completely destroyed, and the stock, to a considerable extent, damaged by water. Mr. P.'s loss will probably not fall far short of $5,000. He is the heaviest loser, as his insurance policy expired on the 31st inst., and he had not renewed it. A large portion of his stock was removed in good condition, and it may be that some of the articles now considered damaged may be found but little injured. He has secured a house on Ohio street, immediately adjoinidg the Emmet House, where he will carry on business until a permanent location is secured. No. 146 is at the corner of Federal street and the Diamond, and was more or less damaged. Messrs. J. & C. N. Brown & Co., occupied the first and second story front as a wholesale and retail boot and shoe store. Messrs. Cowan & Snyder, and Mr. W. B. Rowland, ornamental painters, had rooms in that portion fronting on the Diamond, and Alderman Lindsay had an office in the same building. The building would probably have been entirely destroyed, but the front portion which was on fire was torn down by the Hook and Ladder Company, and the building thus saved, although in a damaged condition. Messrs. Brown & Co.'s loss will be principally from water, and will be fully covered by insurance, as they hold policies for $3,000 in the Western, Farmers, of York, Pennsylvania, and other companies. Messrs. Cowan & Snyder, and Mr. Rowland suffer to some extent from water, but we did not learn whether or not they were insured. Alderman Lindsay's loss will be small, but he will suffer considerable inconvenience from the soaking to which his papers, records, etc., were subjected.

The buildings, as we have already stated, were of frame, and have been standing for many years. Nos. 146, 148 and 150 were owned by Messrs. Frazier Bros., and were insured for $3,000 in the Lycoming Company. The owners contemplated the erection of new buildings on the ground in the Spring, and it is hardly probable that any efforts will be made to make them tenable again. The other building, Nos. 152, 154 and 156, are owned by Mrs. Isabella Wallace, and the loss will be fully covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained. The matter will be carefully investigated, however, by Fire Marshal Murphy, as reports are current that it was the work of an incendiary.

A young man was sleeping in the second story of the building occupied by Messrs. McKnight & Smith when the fire broke out When he awoke he found the room filled with smoke, and he attempted to rush down into the store below. He found the stairway on fire, however, and was finally compelled to jump out of the front window to the pavement, and thus escaped uninjured.

Terrible Disaster—Two Men Killed.

Early on last Monday morning, six miners in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, near Johnstown, were sent to an abandoned ore drift to remove the rails that were in it. The drift had not been worked for about one year. Five of the men entered it while one remained outside about ten feet from its mouth. When they had proceeded into the drift about one hundred feet Joseph Boltz being in advance about fifty feet of the others, the hydrogen gas which had accumulated in the mine was ignited from the miner's lamp which was attached to his cap. He was not injured, for as the gas ignited he fell down, and the explosion passed over him, thus escaping its shock. The men fifty feet behind him received the shock and were badly injured. Conrad Tester, just from Germany, was fatally injured; Patrick McAleer, slightly; Frank Boltz, father of Jos. Boltz, mortally; James George, William Wills and Frederick McIntyre, slightly. The shock was very severe. The men were principally injured about the head, by flying stones, gravel or sticks. One man's cap was blown out of the drift one hundred and fifty feet. Stones and sticks were forced out by the concussion. Frank Boltz and Conrad Tester are both dead.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Court met at nine o'clock A. M. The jury in the Lewis Lane murder case came into Court and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. At the request of the prisoner's counsel the jury were polled, when each juror answered "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner heard the fatal announcement without emotion. He was remanded to jail to await further proceedings. Mr. Haines moved for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, and will file his reasons within the required time.

"Tis Passing Strange.

The following, from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, exhibits some items that, had they the force of facts, should startle us into alarm, yet Pittsburgh "still moves:"

"The Keystone State on Fire—A Great Subterranean Conflagration—Burning of a Large Coal Field at the Mouth of the Youghiogheny—The Flames Still Sweeping Onward—Immense Destruction of Property Threatened.

We learn from parties in whom we believe we may place the most implicit confidence, that a great conflagration is now at the height of its progress in the celebrated Millar Coal Mines, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, fifteen miles southeast of Pittsburgh. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its fierce career was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and by this means the fire was partially smothered, but the heat became so intense, and the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rare of sixty yards per day, and it is feared the entire field may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishing them before they have spread over a space of a thousand acres will be not less than $150,000. Twenty-two loaded wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost thus far. The Miller mines are carried on by A. Miller & Co., of which firm Mr. Charles Miller, of this city, was formerly a member.

The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping, is one of the most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of some eight or ten miles. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagation if it is not checked very soon. Wherever a vein of coal extends the fire must follow it, and the whole Pittsburgh coal region may yet be endangered. Let some great lake of Pennsylvania oil be touched by the resistless stream of fire, let the underground gases be turned on, let the vast beds of coal throw out their strength, and the old Keystone State, or at least a large portion of it, will form the vent of a subterranean hell inferior only to those which in other quarters of the globe break out in blazing volcanoes from the surface of the earth.

This accident to the Pittsburgh coal region will be apt to have the same effect to turn the attention of consumers here to fields nearer home, and to lead them to look more closely into our resources for supplying ourselves with fuel."

Like the Neapolitans who slumber in quietude, despite the proximity and activity of Vesuvius we receive this startling intelligence with placid mien. The closing paragraph is perhaps the best commentary on the above extract. "*E pur si muove.*"

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad—Its Condition and Prospects.

We have already published the names of the Directors chosen at the election of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad at Cleveland, on Wednesday. A Cleveland paper, speaking of the election, says: In this election the issue was between the interests of "Erie" and those opposed thereto. Since the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway by the Directors of the Erie road, it has been the object of the latter to effect an arrangement by which a broad gauge line could be run into the Union Passenger Depot, thereby making close connections with other lines. This could only be accomplished by securing a board of directors for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road in the interest of Erie. This done, a third rail laid on the track of that road from Ravenna or Newberg to this city, would afford the desired facilities. It is understood that the object sought after has been gained in the election, the board chosen on Wednesday being in favor of granting to the Erie Railway the privilege of laying a third rail and running trains over the Cleveland & Pittsburgh track, into the Union Depot. The election was one of unusual importance, and the result was awaited with no small degree of interest by the railroad men of this and other cities.

The annual report of the Directors of the road for the year 1868, is a highly gratifying exhibit of the year's business. The gross receipts of the year are stated at $3,498,213 60, an increase over the previous year of $194,891 92. The expenses are given at $1,470,425 54, a decrease from 1867 of $18,382 29, notwithstanding a largely increased tonnage. The Company paid during the year in mortgage interest, lease of track of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and mortgage bonds of 1,900, in the aggregate $424,884 65, leaving as the net income of the year's business $597,903 41. The Company added materially to its facilities during the year, and begins the year 1869 with the promise of still better results

Fires.

On Friday evening about nine o'clock, the Allegheny firemen were called into service, because of the bursting out of flames among the ruins of the fire which occurred on Thursday morning, on Federal street above the Diamond. The flames broke out afresh in the partition wall separating the stores of Messrs. McKnight & Smith and A. J. Pentecost, and for a time it was thought additional damage would be done. The firemen, however, soon succeeded in gaining control over the fire, and effectually extinguished it.

The General Grant steamer, of Allegheny, burst a bolt on the boiler while going to a fire on Friday evening, putting her out of service for the present.

On the same evening, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in an establishment, located on the Spring Garden Plankroad, Seventh ward, Allegheny, owned by the Illinois Hide and Leather Company, and used for the purpose of manufacturing curled hair for mattresses, etc. The fire department was summoned, but before the engines arrived upon the ground, the building was wrapped in flames. The loss is estimated at $15,000, upon which there is a partial insurance. Some days since, our readers will remember, the citizens residing in the vicinity complained to Mayor Drum that the establishment was a nuisance, not only on account of the disagreable effluvia arising from it, but also because of the great danger arising from fire. The sequel proved that their fears were not without foundation.

Obituary.

We are called upon to announce the demise of an old and respected citizen, Mr. Francis Felix, who deceased on Thursday night at his residence in the Ninth (old Fifth) ward, of dropsy of the heart, at the advanced age of sixty-three years. Mr. Felix was a resident of our city for thirty years, and occupied a prominent position as one of the leaders of the German Democracy. He has been identified with the party since its advent in our midst, and his loss will be deeply felt by his friends as well as by the extensive circle of acquaintances by whom he was respected. We sincerely condole with his family in their grief.

The Sounds in the Lungs.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain an index to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operator, as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afflicted with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the curability of consumption, or rather non-curability, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would ever go so far as to become irremediable.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE, FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 at night.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

HEADACHE PILLS.

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at Law.

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Sole Proprietors,
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THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

At this time of the year, when the street and pavements are covered with snow and slush, it is no wonder that the natural pores and conducts of the body become obstructed, and whole communities become affected with coughs and pulmonary and throat ailments. One of the very best cures for all these diseases will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which at once sets free the imprisoned matter, removes the obstruction, and allays the irritability of the nervous system in such a way as to do no injury to health, or interfere with one's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and restored the health of thousands of our people. To get the best of what is going, is a good rule in anything, but it is especially true with regard to medicine, and there is no cough medicine, that we know of, of equal potency, both as a cure and preventive, than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE SHORTLY, to 167 LIBERTY STREET, one door from St Clair.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

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The rapidity with which PLANTATION BITTERS have become a household necessity throughout the civilized nations, is without a parallel in the history of the world. Over five million bottles were sold in twelve months, and the demand is daily increasing. Rich and poor, young and old, ladies, physicians and clergymen, find that it revives drooping spirits, lends strength to the system, vigor to the mind, and is exhausted nature's great restorer. It is compounded of the choicest roots and herbs, the celebrated Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, etc., all preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. It is sold by all respectable dealers in every town, parish, village and hamlet through North and South America, Europe, and all the islands of the Ocean.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price

BRANDING IRONS.

Important to Cigar Manufacturers and Whisky Distillers.

The new law recently passed by Congress requires all Manufacturers of Cigars to have the party's Name, District and Number of Cigars contained in each box

BURNT ON THE SAME.

Also, that each Distiller shall have Burnt on each Barrel of Whisky, the Distiller's Name, District, Number of Gallons, Date of Tax, &c., &c. To parties requiring such BRANDING IRONS, I am now prepared to furnish the same at reasonable rates and at short notice. I also make Steel Straps, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. SKATES in endless Variety, together with a full line of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

JAMES BOWN,

JANUARY, 1869.

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M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Will Continue their

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TWO WEEKS LONGER.

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Pure Glycerine, Camphor Ice, Cold Cream, Glycerine Soap, Juniper Tar Soap, Tar Soap; Bazin's, Colgate and Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap; Goulard's Italian Medicated Soap; Bay Rum; Magnolia Water; Farina Cologne; Pure French and American Cologne;

Toilet Sets; Odor Sets; Sacket Powder; Lubin's Extracts; Coudray, Bazin's and Rimmel's Pomades; Fine Pearl Handled Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Shell, Rubber, Ivory and Horn Dressing Combs.

A full stock of Toilet Articles of every variety. Trusses, Braces, Supporters Bandages, Kneelets, Elastic Stockings, made to order direct from manufacturer's. Sponges, Bath Towels, Chamois Skins, Physician's Cases and Instruments; Drugs, Patent Medicines; Homeopathic Medicines; Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, by a careful and competent person.

A. TORRENCE.

WHEN A PERSON TAKES COLD the lungs become charged with phlegm, which, oppressing the constitution, a natural effort is made for its relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent remedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work, by loosening the phlegm, and exciting a freedom of expectoration, until the evil is removed.

DR. SARGENT'S

COUGH SYRUP

Is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm abate the fever, allay the tickling which occasions the cough, without tightening the chest, and for all temporary and local affections, such as irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, influenza, &c. It is of incalculable value, especially at this inclement season of the year. It would be well for every family to have this valuable remedy at hand.

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Interest allowed on time Deposits and Money advanced on approved collateral.

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ELEGANT ASSORTMENT LADIES' and MISSES' BALMORALS. The finest

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

In the city. Large stock of

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LOW PRICES.
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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.

DISTURBANCES SUPPRESSED.

Loyalty to the Sublime Porte.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 11.—The indications of the first day of the Conference on the Eastern question, leave little if any doubt of its ultimate success. The Turkish Government, through its representative, has consented to maintain the present status until the close of the Conference. It is the general impression that but one more session will be held, and that war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

SUPPRESSED.

FLORENCE, January 11.—The recent disturbances in various parts of the Kingdom, fomented by reactionists, have been suppressed. The unpopular taxes are now being collected without difficulty.

LOYALTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.—The Sublime Porte has officially congratulated the people of the Danubian principalities on their loyalty during the recent crisis.

A NEW MINISTRY.

LISBON, January 11.—The Duke of Saldama, has been summoned to Lisbon to form a new ministry.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, January 11,—Additional troops are to be sent to Cuba, and will sail from Cadiz in a short time.

FRENCH FINANCES.

PARIS, January 1.—The *Budget* of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, has been made public. It shows that the flooding debt has been reduced two millions of francs during the past year. The estimates for the fiscal year 1870 promise an excess of four millions of francs in receipts over expenditures, which is to be devoted to reducing the extraordinary Budget, and four millions are to be made applicable to the redemption of Rentes. Mr. Magne congratulates the country on the return of public confidence and general resumption of industrial pursuits, and concludes by declaring that the gratitude of the nation is due to the Emperor for removing the only cause of rupture of the European powers and of domestic distrust.

MEETING OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 10.—The conference for the settlement of the dispute between Greece and Turkey, met in this city yesterday. Their session was a long one, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon, and terminating at eleven o'clock at night. The Greek and Turkish representatives both manifested a very conciliatory disposition, and a peaceful result to the deliberations of the Conference is looked forward to with confidence. The next session will take place on Tuesday, January 12th.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The *Official Journal* says that the Embassadors of China, now in this city, are receiving every honor and attention, and declares that Mr. Burlingame's position on the Embassy is entirely satisfactory to the Emperor. The Embassadors will have a formal audiance with the Emperor at an early day.

GRAND BANQUET.

MADRID, January 9.—A grand banquet was given at Seville last evening. All the municipal officers of that city and many other notables were present. One of the features of the banquet was the complimentary telegram which was sent to Espartero, wherein the guests expressed their preference for him at the head of State, whatever the decision of the Cortes may be relative to the future form of the Government.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 11—4:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅞; 6-20's, 75¾.

FRANKFORT, January 11.—Bonds 79¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton market active; middling uplands 11¼; New Orleans 11⅝. Sales, 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat 11s 10d@12s. Red Western 10s@10s 2d. Western flour 27s. Corn, 37s for old, and 35s for new. Oats 3s 6d@5s. Peas 40s. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 73s 6d. Cheese 71s. Bacon 27s. Tallow 49s 6d. Turpentine 29s. Linseed £30 10s.

LONDON, January 11.—Sugar 36s 6d. Tallow 46s 3d. Linseed 57s. Petroleum firm at 54@55 francs at Antwerp. Cotton at Havre 131 francs.

MISSOURI.

Three Negroes Hung by a Vigilance Committee for the Murder of a White Man—Trouble at Fort Larned—Emancipation Celebration.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—The Leavenworth *Commercial* says: A white man named Hays was recently murdered at Hays City, Kansas, by three negro soldiers belonging to the 38th Infantry. The murderers were arrested and lodged in jail preparatory to leave, but during the night were taken from prison by a vigilant committee and hung to the nearest trees. Trouble between white and negro soldiers at Fort Larned has also occurred, and conflicts became so frequent and so serious that the negroes had to be removed from the post and quartered at a distance from it.

The colored people or this city celebrated to-day the anniversary of the Emancipation of Slavery in Missouri. A long procession consisting of several clubs and societies, prominent colored men in carriages, bands of music, &c., paraded the streets this afternoon and presented a fine appearance. The celebration will be closed with a grand ball this evening.

General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of this military division left for Omaha and Sioux City to-day, via Chicago, to determine which is the best and cheapest route by steamboat from Chicago to Sioux City, thence by water, for the transportation of government supplies to the military posts on the Upper Missouri river.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 11.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a joint resolution, of the Legislature of Michigan, urging the passage of the Copper tariff bill now pending in the Senate. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a petition of the citizens of Georgia, setting forth that it is impossible for avowed Union men to live in the rural districts of that State; that it is impossible to bring to justice the murderers of Union men; that intimidation and force have been used to make a certain class of citizens vote contrary to their interests; that palpable violations of the Fourteenth amendment are constantly occurring, and that a Legislature of some kind is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of things. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RICE presented a memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas, for the sale of the Hot Springs reservations. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Arkansas, for aid to build a railroad along the west side of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

H. V. Miller presented credentials as Senator elect from Georgia, which were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely upon the claim of John H. Russell to Hot Spring, Arkansas.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to define and settle the staff rank in the navy; also a bill to define the rank of medical staff in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Judiciary of the United States, approved September 24th, 1789. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to provide for the execution of judgments in capital cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a wagon road for military and other purposes through Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented a resolution against increasing the duties on iron and steel. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy.

After debate and without action thereon, the Senate, at 3:30 P. M., went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of the States a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced for reference only, including the following:

To provide for the improvement of the harbor of New York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill proposes to appropriate $5,000,000 per annum, from January 1, 1869, for the improvements of the harbor of New York by removing the obstructions therefrom and building substantial piers and docks on the water front of Brooklyn and New York, and if that sum exceeds five per cent. of the customs receipts of the port, then only five per cent. thereof is to be appropriated. The Secretary, of the Treasury, Collector of the port, Governor of New York and Mayors of Brooklyn and New York are to constitute a board, under the direction of which the appropriations are to be expended.

By Mr. LINCOLN—To amend the act of July 28th, 1868, regulating pensions to widows and minor children of deceased soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—To relieve from liability the sureties of distillers of petroleum, when the principals have failed in consequence of the removal of the tax on oil at the last session. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELLY—To authorize gold contracts on the basis of the relative value of gold and United States notes. Referred to same Committee.

By Mr. BUTLER—A bill in administration of justice in the State of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill recites that a large majority of the Judges of the State Courts are disqualified under the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, but that the United States Courts in that State are discharging from punishment criminals convicted of murder, because of the disqualification of such Judges, and that great confusion is being caused thereby in the administration of justice in the title to real estate. It therefore provides for the suspension of judgments and decrees until the question of the validity of the Courts, arising from such disqualification, be determined in the Supreme Court of the United States; all causes before such Courts to be continued, but no further proceedings had until such decision is made.

By Mr. HEATON, of North Carolina—To repeal the act of July 4th, 1864, affecting the Court of Claims, so as to give that Court jurisdiction of claims for army supplies furnished by loyal persons in the late rebel States, except in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several bills were also introduced, for the removal of civil and political disabilities, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. CORLEY, of South Carolina, in relation to the introduction of disloyal text books into the public schools of the Southern States. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE—For the repeal of the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—To preserve the purity of the elections in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Also, concerning the boundaries of Nevada, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. Referred to same Committee.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky—To divide Kentucky into two Judicial Districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. MULLINS—For the appointment of Commissioners to adjust and audit the claims of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, against the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, to remove and punish all unconstitutional office holders. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. JUDD—To supply the Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Illinois, with damaged and captured ordnance. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL—To amend the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. HOPKINS—To grant lands to the Superior & State Line Railroad Company. Referred to the Committe on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARK, of Kansas—To incorporate the Central Pacific Railroad, in Indian Territory. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To grant a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, to aid in the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Granting the right of way to certain railroads through the Territories of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. CHILLICOTT—To enable the people of Colorado to form a State government. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. BANKS—To provide for the appointment of Financial agents in foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOOPER—To amend the revenue law, so that a bond may be given for the value of a distillery and the land on which it is situated, in case the property is leased or mortgaged. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON—For the acknowledgment of the Independence of Cuba, or securing its annexation to the United States without purchase. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It resolves that Spain having thrown off its own Government, has no right to inflict a government on the people of Cuba, contrary to their wishes, and that it is the duty of the United States to acknowledge the independent Government now successfully established in Cuba by the people thereof, or to take measures for its annexation, as the people of Cuba may indicate; provided, that no payment be made to the dethroned Queen or any other person arrogating the right to dispose of or control the land, contrary to the wishes of the people thereof.

The morning hour having expired Mr. WASHBURNE introduced a bill repealing the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices passed March 2d, 1867, and moved a previous question on its passage.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that this was the same bill which he had introduced, and which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that Committee could not in regular course be called this session. Every body had their mind made up as to the repeal of the law, and he hoped there would be a direct vote on it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired of the Speaker whether a motion to refer the bill was in order.

The SPEAKER replied that it was not pending.

A demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. WARD—Does this bill come from any Committee?

The SPEAKER—It is introduced by the gentleman from Indiana under the call of the States.

Mr. WILSON Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, remarked that a majority of the Judiciary Committee, had agreed to report a bill repealing the Tenure of Office law.

Mr. WARD expressed his opinion that a bill of such importance should be discussed before being put on its passage.

Mr. WASHBUNNE, of Illinois, objected to debate.

Mr. BENJAMIN called for the yeas and nays.

On ordering the main question, it was ordered—116 to 47.

The bill then passed, yeas 121, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Axtell, Bailey, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Bowen, Boyden, Buckley, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Collis, Cary, Chandler, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Clift, Cobb, Coburn, Cooke, Carley, Cornell, Collom, Dallomes, Dawes, Dewees, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Eliot, Field, Fox, Getz, Glossbenner, Galady, Gass, Gove, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Haughey, Healon, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Hunter, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, N. C.; Jones, La.; Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Last, Lawrence, Penna.; Lincoln, Laughridge, Mallory, Marvin, McCormick, McCullough, Miller, Munger, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Norris, O'Neill, Paine, Peters, Pettis, Phelps, Plants, Price, Prince, Robertson, Robinson, Roberts, Sawyer, Scofield, Selgreaves, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens, Stewart, Stone, Stover, Sypher, Taber, Thomas, Lift, Trimble, (Kentucky,) Trowbridge, Twitchell, Van Auker, Van Trump, Vidal, Washburne, (Illinois,) Washburne, (Indiana,) Williams, (Indiana,) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio.) Wilson, (Pennsylvania.) Windom, (Minnesota.) Woodbridge, Woodward, Young—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley, Baker, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Boles, Broomall, Buckland, Churchill, Delano, Farnsworth, Ferris, French, Garfield, Harding, Higbee, Jenckes, Halsey, Kitchen, Laffin, Maynard, McCarthy, McKee, Mercur, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Mullins, Newsham, Pernam, Pike, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Schenck, Shanks, Shellabarger, Stokes, Taffee, Trimble of Tenn., Upson, Ward, Welker, Whittemore—47.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the rules were suspended by a vote of 88 to 28, and the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, the same as was reported to the House last week, from the Committee of the Whole, omitting the pay to the Consulate for Valentia, Spain, but including the general sections that had been struck out on points of order, was allowed to be reported, and was thereupon passed.

Mr. ELY moved to suspend the rules that he might offer a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract, and requesting suspension of any payment thereon for thirty days.

The rules were not suspended; yeas, 85; nays, 54—not two thirds.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and a bill declaring who may vote for electors of President and Vice President, and for Representatives to Congress, which were ordered printed, and which he gave notice he would call up for discussion and action in the course of a week or ten days.

Section 1 of the proposed amendment to the Constitution provides that the right of any citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States in any State by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery, by any citizen or any class of citizens.

Section 2 gives Congress power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, this provision of of the first article. The first section of the bill provides that no person shall be deprived of the right of holding the office of elector of President or Vice President, Representatives in Congress and members of State Legislatures, by reason of race or color.

Section 3 of the bill provides for the punishment of persons who interfere with the exercise of the privilege. The fourth section provides, an imprisonment at hard labor for two years for any person who holds office in violation of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, and subjects him to an indictment at any time within ten years.

The Fifth amendment gives to the Courts of the United States exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the act.

The House met in Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in the chair. The appropriation for repairs of the New York Navy-yard, was discussed, but not changed. That for the Philadelphia Navy-yard was reduced from fifty to thirty-five thousand dollars. The proviso to reduce the force of the marine corps was struck out on a point of order by Mr. Pike, that it was a general legislative and not in order in an Appropriation bill.

The third section, regulating the rank and number of officers of the Marine Corps, was struck out on a point of order, by Mr. BANKS, that it was general legislation.

The Committee rose reported the bill to the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to suspend the rules, so that he might offer, as amendments to the bills, the sections struck out on points of order.

Mr. BANKS moved to adjourn, which prevailed.

NEW YORK.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

FATAL KEROSENE ACCIDENT.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The steamship Etna, which arrived on yesterday from Liverpool, encountered a very tempestuous voyage. Mr. Molynexian, fifth officer of the ship, was swept overboard and drowned, on the 26th of December. Five others were also washed overboard at the same time, but were rescued. Several of the crew and passengers were badly injured by the same sea, one of them having his collar bone broken. The deck was swept of officers' quarters and boats, and the greatest consternation prevailed among two hundred passengers on board. The voyage was one of the most severe ever experienced.

IMPORTANT VERDICT.

At the inquest yesterday on the little girl who was fatally burnt by the explosion of kerosene oil on Monday evening, it was shown that the oil was below the lawful standard, being almost pure benzine. The Coroner charged the jury, and they rendered a verdict to the effect that the accident was due to the culpable negligence of Reiser & Lahnmeiker, the manufacturers, and Samule Schoonmaker, the vender of the oil. They also recommended all kerosene oil in the city to be properly tested. The Coroner held the manufacturers and Schoonmaker under heavy bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GRAND LARCENY.

Six bales of silk worth $10,000 were stolen from a Bremen steamship at Hoboken on Saturday. No arrests.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

It is stated that the Congressional Investigating Committee have a pile of testimony sufficient to hang, politically, here many prominent politicians. They have evidence to prove that not less than 30,000 fraudulent votes were cast in this city by repeaters alone. The business was reduced to a science, and had it not received such a sudden check by Marshal Murray, no doubt it would have become of general application in all the large cities of the Union. By this timely action Marshal Murray prevented the 30,000 from becoming 60,000. Several of the witnesses testify that they voted from nine to thirty-nine times each. These witnesses have testified because those who employed them did not pay them according to agreement. The Committee have summoned nearly four hundred witnesses upon the one question of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. These papers were offered by the hundreds and thousands. The Committee have the testimony of the printer who manufactured the documents, who had his presses running from the first of June up almost to the day of election. He printed over one hundred thousand of them. The Committee have evidence that the naturalization evidence in the County Clerk's office is rapidly being destroyed.

OHIO

Burning of the Silver Cloud,

ONE MAN LOST AND ANOTHER BADLY INJURED.

Narrow Escape of Passengers and Crew.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

POMEROY, O., January 11.—The steamboat Silver Cloud was burned to the water's edge this afternoon, three miles above Point Pleasant. One deck passenger was lost. The crew made a narrow escape; Ash. Taylor was badly hurt in jumping from the hurricane roof. The remainder of the crew and passengers are all safe.

The steamer Energy, being close by, came to our assistance and gave us all possible aid. Capt. J. S. Downy, Clerk Earhart, and Mr. Alshire, and the whole crew, have our sincere thanks, and shall never be forgotten by us for their kindness in every way. The crew and passengers lost everything they had. J. B. CONWAY.

MEMPHIS.

Clayton's Militia Outrages—Large Funeral Procession.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, January 10.—The *Appeal's* Selma, Arkansas, correspondence of the 8th says that on Friday night last twenty militia, of Catterson's command, entered the town and completely gutted the stores. A list of losses is given, which amounts in the aggregate to nearly $7,000. On the same night they robbed two stores in Monticello. The towns of Hamburg, in Ashley county, and Warren, in Bradley county, have shared a like fate.

The funeral of Captain Edwin Whitfield, this afternoon, was one of the largest ever witnessed here.

WASHINGTON.

RE-ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

VERY EXPENSIVE LEGISLATION.

Bill for Pensioning Judges.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

READMISSION TO PRACTICE.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day issued a peremptory mandamus to the District of Columbia Supreme Court to restore Joseph H. Bradley to the right to practice in that Court.

RETRENCHMENT.

A bill will be introduced in the House by Mr. Ashley, of Nevada, to draw six per cent. bonds of the United States to the amount of two millions for the construction of the proposed Sulro Tunnel in Comstock lode in that territory.

The Niagara Falls ship canal bill comes up in the House to-morrow.

RETIRED JUDGES.

A bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Sherman, provides that any Judge of any Court of the United States, who is now seventy years old, or shall attain that age, may, upon his written application to the President, be retired upon a life pension equal in amount to his full salary; but if any such Judge shall, for one year after the passage of this bill, of arriving at the age of seventy years, continue to hold his office, it shall be the duty of the President to nominate and appoint an additional Judge, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as the Judge acting in such Court or District, and shall, with and in the advice of his senior, hold Court as prescribed by law.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was celebrated here to-day. Rev. Dr. Harris, one of the Secretary's, stated that the contributions last year amounted to $614,-137, and the year before $686,320. He gave the aggregate contributions of each of the five decades, which amounts to $8,531,377. There is a debt of over $100,000, a loan, on which interest is being paid. Bishop James, Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Boston, Rev. Dr. Hare, and Judge Reynolds, of New York, delivered addresses.

NATIONAL BRICKLAYERS' UNION,

The National Bricklayers' Union commenced its session to-day, at Odd Fellows Hall. The attendance was very large, there being representatives from nearly all the associations in the United States, embraced in the jurisdiction of the Union.

The Senate was engaged about an hour and a half in Executive session this afternoon on the nomination of Henry A. Smyth as Minister to Russia. A motion to postpone consideration and lay the matter on the table was rejected—15 against 31. Notwithstanding this apparently favorable action, several Senators are of the opinion, judging from the tenor of the debate which followed, he will ultimately be rejected.

VIRGINIA.

Particulars of the Recent Negroe Outrages—The Military Called into Action—Casualties—An Incendiary Negro Politician—Action of the Radicals

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NORFOLK, January 9.—Details of the negro *emeute* near Kempsville, in Princess Anne county, have been received. Lieutenant Farragut and force, while en route to a farm occupied by negro squatters who were to be ejected, passed an armed force of seventy-five negroes in the woods, who made no demonstration. Upon nearing the squatters' quarters a fresh number, variously armed, retreated to a house which was surrounded. Sergeant Cullen advanced to the door and was instantly shot, which so infuriated the troops that they returned the fire and rushed into the house, bayoneted one or two negroes. Three were killed outright. The troops were withdrawn after effecting the arrest of two of the ringleaders.

A delegation of negroes then waited upon the officer and demanded the arms captured, which was refused. The spokesman retorted: "If that was the way things were going, every white man would be run out of the country." The citizens of Kempsville have picketed the village, the woods being filled with armed negroes. This morning they had disappeared, and, with a view to a more speedy pacification, the troops returned to the city. Apprehensions are still entertained of a renewal of the *emeute*, and great excitement continues.

A battery of the Fifth Artillery arrived here this evening, to reinforce the troops. A negro named Hodges, a former member of the Constitutional Convention, is reported to have occasioned resistance to the civil authorities by an inflammatory speech, in which he told them to hold on to the property and fight to the last.

RICHMOND, January 9.—As an offset to the operations of the Virginia Committee in Washington, the State Grant and Colfax Association have adopted a memorial to Congress, asking, in view of the deception practised by persons whose disabilities have not been removed, that no further steps be taken in that direction until the applicants have proved in the coming election, that they favor reconstruction, by voting for it. A committee is to be sent to Washington to oppose the amnesty movements.

The remains of Hon. John Minor Botts arrived this evening, and were laid in State in the Senate chamber.

RICHMOND, January 10.—Hon. J. M. Botts was buried this afternoon, from St. James' Church. The State officials, and members of the Grant and Colfax Association, were in the procession. A very large crowd of freed men followed the remains to the cemetery.

Mr. BUTLER's bill to repeal the Tenure of Office Act has been introduced by Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, and is being put through, under the previous question, by a large majority.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

GOV. CLAFIN was inaugurated at Boston on Saturday, and delivered his message to the Legislature.

WM. HENRY CARSWELL, the murder of the little girl, Abby Saunders, near Camden, in April last, was hung on Saturday at Rome, N. Y.

THE iron foundry of Rogers & Owen, in Philadelphia, was damaged by fire on Saturday evening to the extent of eight thousand dollars.

A dispatch from Hamilton, Canada, reports that Smith, the murderer, has been found there, and the Sheriff with three citizens have left to identify him.

DR. SWEENEY'S grain elevator and warehouse, in Bloomington, Illinois, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last.

THE stave factory of Bogue, Harris & Co., at Antwerp, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $3,000. No insurance.

THE Controller of St. Paul is impeached for refusing to countersign city bonds for the Superior railroad, on technical grounds.

GIBRON'S block, at Newark, New Jersey, was burned on Sunday night. Total loss, $50,000. Insured for $30,000.

J. L. WHITEFIELD'S grocery, Wm. S. Jackson's shoe store, and J. W. Dowes' public hall, at Belleville, New Jersey, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

GEN. KILPATRICK, American Minister to Chili, was, on Saturday night, presented with two thousand dollars worth of silverware, by the Connecticut soldiers, at Hartford.

THE mail from Richmond on Saturday was robbed of a package, while being taken from the Potomac boat, at Washington. Most of what was stolen, however, will prove unavailable.

THREE counterfeiters, with a lot of nickel coins and implements to manufacture some, were taken by the officers in Cincinnati, on Saturday morning. The United States Commissioner committed them to jail in default of bail.

MUNKETRECK, the magistrate who was arrested in an eastern township, charged with conspiracy to release Bogart, who was arrested under the extradition act, has been liberated from the jail at Ottawa, Canada, on bail. A large portion of the money stolen by Bogart has been recovered.

THE case of Thomas L. Polpy, brought against the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad for $20,000 damages for injuries sustained while conductor of a construction train on that Railroad, has been decided in favor of the defendant, in the St. Louis Courts.

THE Board of County Commissioners, on Saturday, at Memphis, subscribed $300,000 to aid in the construction of the Mississippi River Railroad hence to Paducah. Active measures are being taken by the friends of the road to secure its completion, with good prospects of success.

NEWS has been received at Havana, that Jesuran, the Curacoa banker, who went to Europe to contract a loan for President Baez, of St. Domingo, has returned unsuccessful. It is stated that the failure to obtain money will probably cause the downfall of Baez' administration.

CURRENT rumor in Chicago says: Father McMullen, who went to Rome two months ago to complain against Bishop Duggan, of this diocese, has obtained an order from the Propaganda, citing the Bishop to appear before the Council, and show cause why he removed Father McMullen, Roles and McGovern.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Killing Little Indian Children.

The correrpondent of the New York *Herald*, who was on the plains with General Custar, during the Black Kettle massacre, seems to express a shocking and terrible fact in language as mild and soft and gentle as the coo of a dove. He says:

"The desperation of the fighting at the battle of the Washita on the part of the savages may be judged from the fact that no male prisoners were taken over eight years old, the rest taking up arms and joining in the fight."

No male prisoners were captured over eight years old, all of the Indians over that age taking up arms and joining in the fight. So it seems that none of the Indians, old or young, men or children, who joined in the fight, were spared by Custar's troops. None of them were taken prisoners; all were remorselessly slain. And among the slain or massacred were boys of eight and a half, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, &c. We should like to know, and undoubtedly we shall know, what civilized mankind think of the dreadful and indiscriminate slaughter of such children, when to capture them would have done in every respect as much good as putting them to the sword. But, whether it would have done as much good in every respect or not, they should have either been held as prisoners or set free, for their murder will be regarded by civilized mankind as the most atrocious deed perpetrated since the days of Herod.

What man, who deserves to be recognized as one, would not feel his admiration and his sympathy excited by the sight of children nine and ten years old fighting bravely by the side of their fathers and brothers?

A Sensation Spoiled—The Horrible Death-bed Confession of Mrs. White.

The papers throughout the State, says the Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* have lately reveled in the luxury of a sensational item in regard to the alleged horrible disclosures made on her death-bed by a Mrs. White, in Sussex county. The report was that she had confessed just before death to having poisoned her husband, brother-in-law, and child. The Sussex *Herald* of this week, gives a version of the report, from which it will be seen that the cofession was a very doubtful one. The *Herald* says that, about six hours previous to her demise, and immediately after concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Blakeslee, who had left the room, Mrs. White called to the friends at her bed side, and said: "I have something upon my mind which I wish to communicate before I die," and then repeated, "I poisoned my family." Astounded at this revelation, the friends present retired to another portion of the room and held a consultation. Mrs. Paulison, an intimate friend of the deceased; interrogated her as follows:

"Mrs. White are you conscious of what you are saying? Did you poison little Johnny?

Her answer was—"Oh, no, no, father," and in six hours after her lips were closed forever in death.

The most charitable construction that can be put upon these statements is, that they were emanations of a weak and disordered mind, influenced by morphine and brandy, which had been freely administered to her for some days previous to her death in order to prolong life. Indeed, this is Dr. Roe's opinion, the very intelligent physician who attended her.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Sleeping Coach Hurled Down a Precipice—Three Men Killed and Four Injured.

Yesterday morning, the mail train, (No. 6.) on the Pan Handle Railroad, which left the Union Depot at three o'clock, arrived at Cork's Run on time. The main track was blocked by a land slide, and the mail was run upon Nimick's siding, near Nimick's station, in order to pass round the obstruction, the heavy rains of Monday had unsettled the earth under the ties, and as the engine and leading car passed over them, a portion of the ballasting was forced out, and the ends of some of the ties thereby depressed. When the sleeping car ran upon this portion, the track already settled gave way still more, and the car was thrown from the rails, and hurled over the embankment, which at this point falls for a distance of sixty feet almost perpendicularly. Fortunately the coupling broke, and thus the other cars were saved from being hauled over with the sleeper. In its descent, it turned over and over repeatedly, and by the time it reached the bottom of the precipice was completely demolished. Seven men were in the car, including the conductor. Fortunately there were no ladies or children on board. Every person in the car was more or less injured, and as soon as investigation could be made it was ascertained that two men had been instantly killed. One of these was Mr. John Allen, conductor on the sleeping car, and the other was Mr. C. McPherson, of Springfield, Ohio. The brother-in-law of Mr. McPherson, Mr. Henry C. Barnett, also of Springfield, was injured about the head and breast, and was at first supposed to be mortally hurt. He was removed to the Continental Hotel, at Mansfield, where he was attended by Dr. McCook, who found his injuries to be comparatively slight. Another passenger, whose name is unknown, was missing until within a short time, when his remains were found under the wreck, in the water of the run, where the car had stopped. The body was taken out and removed, with the others, to Mansfield.

The three remaining gentlemen received injuries comparatively slight. One of these gentlemen, Mr. John Rennike, a drover, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, was somewhat hurt in his right leg and foot. Mr. R. had in the pocket of his vest a book containing greenbacks to the amount of nearly one thousand dollars. The book fell out of his pocket in the descent and the notes were scattered in every direction. He also lost a valuable silver watch in the snow. The watch and a portion of the money have been found. We understand that Mr. Rennike's description of his descent with the car, is graphic in the extreme. One of the injured was a young man from York, Pa., who was on his way to a Western college. He appeared to be but slightly hurt, but expressed a strong belief that the injuries would result fatally.

After the accident the wreck took fire, but fortunately the fire was extinguished very speedily, and the addition of the most fearful of horrors on such occasions, was avoided.

As soon as the news of the accident reached Pittsburgh Mr. J. B. Dorrington, the efficient General Agent of the company, went with sufficient force to the scene of the occurrence, and did everything that could be done. On the side of the embankment, and among the debris, he found several sums of money, some watches and one or two chains which belong to the passengers. They will be returned to those proving ownership.

Coroner Clawson received notice of the fatal occurrence yesterday morning, and at once proceeded to the scene of the accident, where a jury was empaneled. After the dead bodies had been visited and the jury sworn, an adjournment took place until Saturday in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses. The investigation will then be proceeded with at the Coroner's office in Wilkins Hall.

The following dispatch, sent by Mr. O. Brashear, the agent at Birmingham, to Superintendent W. W. Card, at Steubenville, will explain the cause of the accident. Mr. Brashear says:

"I think the accident was caused from the embankment giving way while the train was passing over it. It is apparent from the condition of the track that nothing else could have caused the accident. I think the track was in good condition when the engine crossed it, but I think the bank settled and dropped while the car next to the sleeping car passed over it. When the sleeping car started over it, the sink in the track was sufficient to throw the car off."

The following dispatch was received by the Coroner from Superintendent Card:

"I have found papers in clothing which I think identifies one of the bodies as that of Rev. J. G. Archer, of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa.

The body supposed to be that of Mr. Archer is now at Mr. Devore's, on Grant street. Coroner Clawson will communicate with the friends of deceased at Clearfield as soon as possible.

Mr. Henry C. Barnett, whom we mentioned yesterday as having been injured by the accident, makes a statement to the following effect:

"I was lying in the back of a seat with Mr. McPherson, in the lower berth, and the first thing I heard was a rattling noise. I turned over on my right side, and I saw the forward end of the car swing around. That was the last I knew. I don't know whether I lost my senses when I was going down or not, but I recollect that when I got to the bottom I felt something sliding over me, which I since have reason to believe was the top of the car. It was all dark then and the weight pressed my head down into the snow, leaving me but the use of my right hand and right foot. I kept kicking and shouting for help until I was so exhausted that I could speak no more. It was no more than a minute after this until I heard some one talking around the wreck, but I was hidden from them and could not call for assistance on account of my face being buried in the snow. I had no fear that they were going away, but I knew that I could not bear my condition another minute, as my breath was entirely gone, and I felt as if I was dying. Just then I felt the weight being removed, but I was unable to shout any more, and became insensible. After being removed I became conscious; was placed on the train and taken to Mansfield. My brother-in-law, Mr. John McPherson, was in the berth with me at the time of the accident, but I have not seen or heard anything of him since. He was a practising lawyer of Springfield, Ohio, office in Hahn's building, 42 East Main street, Springfield. I am a manufacturer of water wheels, and also reside at Springfield. McPherson and I had been on to Washington, where we were examining some things in the Patent Office, and were on our way home to Springfield. I have not seen or heard from my brother-in-law, Mr. McPherson, since the accident."

Mr. Barnett is injured about the breast, back, head and across the shoulders. Dr. Walker, of Mansfield, is attending him, and he is in a fair way to recover. Mr. B. states positively that there were twelve or fifteen persons in the car, among whom were two ladies. This statement differs from those of all the other passengers who escaped. They state that there were in the car only seven passengers, all men.

The body of the unknown man, taken on Tuesday from the wreck of the sleeping car at Cork's Run, is still lying at Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street. It is supposed to be that of Rev. Mr. Archer, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, but there is no means of identifying it positively. Coroner Clawson, in the absence of telegraphic communication with Clearfield, has written to that place, and in the meantime, if there is any person in the city from Clearfield, or acquainted there, it would be well for him to call at once and examine the remains, with a view to identification.

Obstruction to Travel—Damage to the Keystone Skating Rink.

The heavy fall of snow on Monday night obstructed the streets yesterday morning to a considerable extent. Travel on the street railways was, of course, suspended, but on the Manchester line the cars were running with double teams before seven o'clock. Captain Kountz, the President of the road, with characteristic promptness, had the snow plow out at an early hour of the morning, so that the tracks on the Western aveune and Troy Hill branches were cleared of obstructions, and the patrons of the company but little inconvenienced by delay. The cars on the Rebecca street line did not commence running until nearly noon, but are now making regular trips. Travel on the Citizens' road had not been resumed at noon, but a large force of men are now at work cleaning the track. The Oakland and Wylie street companies substituted sleighs for cars, and thus afforded every accommodation in the way of transportation for those residing aloug their roads. Travel on the railroads was also somewhat impeded, some of the early accommodation trains being considerably behind time in reaching the city. The trains, however, on all the roads, east and west, left on schednie time, and probably will not be very much delayed.

Some apprehension was entertained that the great weight of snow would crush in buildings, but the only accident we have heard of, that occurred in this way was at the Keystone Skating Rink, a considerable portion of the roof having given way under the great weight resting upon it. The damage, however, was comparatively slight, considering the extent of the roof, and the great weight of snow upon it.

Earnings of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Below we give a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of December ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal year, ending December 31st, 1868, as compared with the year 1867:

	1868.	1867.
From Freight	$924,844 81	$870,299 85
Passengers	178,873 52	176,416 72
Express Matter	10,661 50	8,307 00
Mail	7,825 00	7,825 00
Rent of Railway	7,053 34	7,053 34
Miscellaneous	1,000 00	3,794 92
Total	$730,278 17	$573,726 83
Expenses	575,691 27	449,685 51
Net earnings	$154,586 90	$124,041 32
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec 31	$8,022,120 74	$7,242,125 06
Expenses from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	5,007,118 43	4,863,572 07
Net Earnings for twelve months	$3,015,002 31	$2,378,553 89

Because a Person Has a Cough

It should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs, and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safest plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its wide-world reputation. Sold by all druggists. M,W,S&DAW.

A Valuable Reference.

We have, through the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Croft & Phillips, the enterprising Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 139 Fourth avenue, received a copy of the January issue of the *Pittsburgh Real Estate Register*. As the name implies, this work is devoted to the advertising of such properties as are placed in their hands for disposal. The present issue contains descriptions of over seven hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate, consisting of houses, lots, farms, hotels, stores, western lands, city and suburban residences, with prices and terms of sale. Messrs. Croft & Phillips are the only agents in the city that issue a work of this kind, but the extensive real estate business they do fully justifies them in the undertaking, as their efforts to supply the want of such are being fully repaid by an appreciative public. As the circulation of the *Register* is GRATUITOUS, we would say to all those seeking homes or investments in real estate to get a copy, as they cannot fail to get suited out of the very large list it contains. The office of the firm, as above stated, is No. 139 Fourth avenue, where copies can be obtained, or they will forward it by mail WEEKLY to any address. Those having real estate for sale will find it to their interest to secure the services of the above firm, as they have superior facilities for bringing what they represent before the people. Don't fail to call and get a copy. ja15:d&wlt

No Hospitals, in Europe or America,

Have as many patients as Dr. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham square, N. Y., where all can test, free of cost, Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, for Catarrh, or Wolcott's PAIN PAINT for the immediate removal of all pain, and certain cure of diseases. Buy none unless in white wrappers.

Burnett's Cocoaine

For the hair has had nearly fifty different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the genuine article.

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN.

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8.

AT DR. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN STREET,

third door above Hand.

All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. aus

INFORMATION WANTED

OF CATHARINE ELOIZA and MARY PATTERSON RAPP. When last heard from, in or about 1834, Mary was bound to William Patterson, three or four miles from Elizabethtown, and Catharine was bound to David K. Hoon, five or six miles from Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. They were bound out by John Gilfillan. Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received by their sister, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SELLERS, Hunt's station, Knox county, Ohio.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAMES T. BRADY & Co., corner Fourth and Wood streets:

Gold	135⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	111⅜
do 5-20s, 1862	112½
do do 1864	108⅜
do do 1865	109⅜
10-40's	109
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1865	108½
do do do 1867	108⅜
do do do 1868	108½
July 7-30 a par less	¼
June 7-3 's par less	¼
August Compounds	119
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, January 13, 1869.

BUSINESS—The market was not an active one, the demand for most articles being restricted to parcels to meet the wants of the city trade. The result is, we have but few sales to notice. Prices, howev hav e under gone but few changes, and those will be found noted under their appropriate heads. The weather has been inclement, and no doubt had a depressing effect on trade generally. Produce—The receipts were limited, not more than sufficient to meet the current wants of the trade. There is, however, no export or speculative demand. Flour—The market continues dull, with prices unchanged. The decline in the Western markets has produced no effect here. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours amount to 1,104 bbls. The market, however, is well supplied with the various kinds, including the best that ever was made, and some that is still better—at least, so the dealers say, and they ought to know. The mills are doing a good business with dealers who purchase to sell again.

GRAIN—The market was unusally quiet. This, however, has been the situation of affairs for some time. There seems to be no disposition among dealers to speculate. The receipts since our last were: oats, 893 sacks; rye, 149 sacks; barley, 1,200 sacks; wheat, 487 sacks; corn, 2,969 sacks. The nominal rates were as follows. Wheat quiet and nothing doing to establish prices. Oats—The market is steady with a fair trade demand, the current rates from first hands being 64@65c, and from store 67@68c ₱ bushel. Corn is not so much fancied. The receipts for some days have been large. The tendency is downward; sales of shelled are reported from the elevator and on the track at 80@81c ₱ bush 1. Rye—The market exhibited less firmness, and seller's are more anxious to realize. The current rates were $1 45@1 47 ₱ bushel. Barley—The market was dull and prices unchanged.

WHISKY AND HIGHWINES—Market steady with a fair jobbing demand at 87c@$1.

APPLES—Receipts 192 barrels; market firm with a good trade demand; we notice regular sales from store at $4 to $5 50 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Market quiet; prices range from $1 to $1 10 per bushel.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,104 barrels. The market continues dull and devoid of activity, but prices, however, remain unaltered. We are reported sales of western flour from store: Spring, $7 50@8 00; Winter Wheat, $8 75@9 25 per bbl. The mills are doing a good business at previous prices, with a good stock on hand.

TALLOW—Not much doing; rendered, 11@11½c.

PEANUTS—We note regular sales at $1 75.

HAY—We have nothing new to note; the stock on hand is large, with a weak market, prices ranging from $18 to 20 00.

HOMINY—Market quiet, with sales to the trade at $6 25@6 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Dull, with a large stock on hand, prices ranging from 75 to 85c ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Receipts, 62 packages; the market is dull, with a downward tendency; sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from 30 to 35c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull, with limited sale at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.; the season is far advanced.

BEANS—We note small sales at $3 50@3 75.

DRESSED HOGS—Market very firm, with a plenty of purchasers for all that is offered, prices varying from 13to 14c ₱ lb.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, January 14, 1869.

CATTLE—The market during the week was well supplied—in fact, a pretty heavy business was transacted, but, as a general thing, prices were a shade lower. Eastern purchasers were on hand in full force. The number disposed of for New York and Philadelphia was larger than usual. This was no doubt owing to the concessions made on the part of holders. Prices ranged from $4 50 to $6 00 per cwt. Of course, these may be regarded as the extreme rates. The Eastern shipments were large, exceeding 2,500 head.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 24	1,120	$4 00@8 50
December 31	990	4 00@8 60
January 7, 1869	487	4 50@9 00
January 14, 1869	841	4 50@8 00

The above shows an increase in sales for the week of 354 head; also a decline of $1 ₱ hundred. A large number remained in the pens unsold.

HOGS—The receipts were large, reaching, in the aggregate, over 15,000 head. The reported operations being large, the market in fact was very active on eastern account. Packers here are not disposed to pay the figures that are demanded. They fail to see any money in hog products at the present prices. The current rates were: Fancy assorted, $11 00@11 50; Philadelphia hogs, $11; Baltimore, $10 75; best porkers, $9 75; medium, $9 50; culls, $9; inferior $8 50 ₱ cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 24	10,331	$7 75@9 10
December 31	12,420	8 50@9 50
January 7	7,904	9 50@11 25
January 14	13,178	8 50@11 50

The above shows an increase in sales for the week of 5,274 head, at an advance of 25c ₱ cwt. on large fat hogs only. The market was firm principally on eastern account.

SHEEP—The market during the most of the week was firm, with a fair inquiry. The receipts were not large, which increased the confidence of holders. Sales were made at a variety of prices, viz: $3 00, $5 00@6 00 ₱ cwt for extra to fancy.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 24	8,077	3 50@4 15
December 31	6,850	3 25@5 00
January 7, 1869	7,050	3 50@6 75
January 14	12,027	$3 00@6 00

The sales for the past week show an increase of 4,977 head, and a decline in prices on the last quotations of 75c ₱ cwt. The number in pens waiting purchasers was large.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, January 14, 1869.

BUSINESS—The market continues very firm and considerably excited, and both crude and refined have advanced. There were no operations in refined in consequence of a scarcity of sellers. As will be perceived by reference to yesterday's prices, a still further advance has been established. Short sellers are in a bad fix, whilst the longs are in excellent humor. We have reported the following:

REFINED OIL—The market has further advanced. Holders were not offering their stocks. We heard of calls for July, August and September at 38c, and $1 00 for the barrel, being equal to 38½c. The rates were—March to June 35c; January 33@33½c; April to December 36½.

CRUDE OIL—Very firm; sales 1,000 bbls on board Allegheny cars at Oil City at $6 25 ₱ bbl; sales 1,000 bbls spot at 16c; 1,000 bbls January to June, seller's option, at 15½c; sales 1,000 bbls, a put of $200, January to June, at 14½c; 1,000 bbls, January to June, seller's option, at 15½c; 1,000 bbls, February, seller's option, at 16c; 3,000 bbls, a put of $3 200, all the year, buyer's option, at 14½c; 2,000 bbls, first six months, seller's option, at 15½c; 3,000 bbls, first six months, seller's option, at 15½c; sales 1,000 bbls (40@46 gravity) spot at 16c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 13.—Cotton more active, and fully ¼c better; sales at 29¼c for middling uplands, with some sales reported as high as 29½c. Flour dull, heavy and 5@10c lower; $5 75@6 25 for superfine State and western; $6 75@7 25 for extra; $6 60@7 15 for extra western; $7 90@9 65 for white wheat extra; $6 90@9 15 for round hoop Ohio; $8@9 00 for extra St. Louis; $9 50@10 25 for good to choice do.; California dull; sales of 100 sacks, at $5@8 50 for old; $8 75@$11 for new. Rye flour quiet and lower, at $5 50@7 75. Corn meal quiet; Brandywine, $5 25. Whisky, sales at $1 02 for western, free. Wheat dull and heavy; $1 58@1 62 for No. 2 spring, in store and afloat, the latter price an extreme; $2 05 for prime white California. Rye a shade firmer; $1 52 for western. Barley more active; Canada West, $2 15. Barley malt quiet; sales of State, at $2 10. Corn opened firm and closed heavy; sales at 91@95c for new mixed western; 96c for handsome do nearly yellow; 92c for new white western; 97@99c for new yellow Jersey; $1 for new yellow Southern; 97c@$1 01 for new white Southern; $1 05 for inferior old mixed western in store; $1 11 for prime do delivered. Oats—Receipts, 625 bushels; the market is a shade firmer and more active; sales of 82,000 bush at 75¾@77½c for western in store, and 77½@78¾c for do afloat. Linseed oil quiet at 97c@$1 in casks and barrels. Rice dull. Coffee firm and quiet. Sugar steady; sales of 200 hhds Cuba at 11¾@11¾c. Molasses dull; sales of 400 bbls New Orleans at 62@50c. Hops dull at 10@18c for American. Petroleum firm at 19¼c for crude and 33@33½c for refined bonded. Wool quiet; sales of 100,000 pounds at 45@56c for domestic fleece, 45@48c for pulled; 48½c for domestic wools; 2½@30c for California. Leather—Hemlock sole is firm at 28½@29½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light weights. Coal—Foreign is selling at 10c for New Castle gas, and 17c for Liverpool cannel. Domestic coal is quiet and heavy. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 52½@55c. Metals—Sheeting Copper is unsettled and low. Ingot Copper very firm at 24¾@24½c for Detroit. Pig Iron unsettled and lower; Scotch 38@41c, and American 35@40c. Bar dull at 90@92c for refined English and American; Sheet quiet at 10@11¼c for Russia; Nails dull at 5¾@5¾c for cut, 6¾@7c for clinched, and 27@30c for horse shoe. Pork quiet and heavy; sales 850 barrels at $29 25@30 00 for new mess, $28 50@28 62 for old do., 24 00@26 25 for prime, and $27 00@28 25 for prime mess; sales 1,750 barrels new mess, sellers, 6 months, at $26. Beef steady; sales 400 barrels at $9 00@16 50 for new plain mess, and $14 00@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierces beef heavy; sales 1 525 tierces at $27@30 for prime mess, and $31@37 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 275 barrels at $30@34. Cut meats firmer; sales 240 packages at 12½@13c for shoulders, and 14@17c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 13¾@14¾c for western, and 14@14¾c for city. Middles quiet; sales 190 boxes at 14¾c for Cumberland cut, and 16¾c for long clear. Lard a shade lower; sales 550 tcs. at 18¼@19¾c for steam, and 19¾@19¾c for kettle rendered; also, 3,750 tierces steam, sellers and buyers, February, March, April and July, at 19@19¾c. Butter quiet and steady at 30@40c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 16@20c. Freights to Liverpool quiet, with an engagement for 20,000 bushels of corn, per steamer, at 8d.

LATER—Flour closed dull at 5@10c lower. Wheat dull and without change. Rye firm at $1 50@2 00 for western. Oats more active and firmer at 76½@76¾c for western in store, and 78¼@79c afloat. Corn dull at 81@94¼c for new mixed western, and $ 97@1 10¾c for old mixed western afloat and in store. Pork dull and without decided change; sales 250 bbls mess at $29 00, seller, six months. Beef quiet, without decided change. Cut meats steady with moderate demand. Bacon in fair request. Lard dull and heavy at 19¾@19¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 34@35c.

DRY GOODS.

The general market is less excited for cotton goods. The upward movement in the raw material has been arrested; but, nevertheless, the prices of certain classes of goods are gradually hardening, particularly for printed and plain cotton fabrics, which are in good request. It would seem now as if all classes of cotton goods must advance within the next thirty days. Sprague's new styles of light prints have been opened at 14½c, while black and medium light styles are still jobbing at 13@13½c. The Cocheco prints have been opened at 14c, which is an indication that they do not sympathize with the rapid advance in the price of other makes. Gurney & Co.'s prints opened at 13½c; Hamilton 13½c; Lowell 11½c; Wamsutta 10c for Pacific Percal, and 13c for do prints; 13½c for do Peking and colored alpacas; 25c for do Orientals; 22c for Pacific. Lawns will open at 18c. The Wamsutta bleached muslins have opened at 23½c. White Rock muslins are steady at 17½c; Lonsdale at 18c; Nashua E 10c; Appleton A, heavy brown sheetings steady at 16½c; Waterford N N 14½c; do B B 12c; Bootto 12½c; Lawrence H 11½c; Indian Head 5-4, 28c; Bootto double fold 18½c, and Nashua W, 5-4 do, 22½c.

MONEY.

The money market is once more working easier, and the demand on call is readily supplied at 7 ₱ cent. The offerings were more liberal, and the banks are getting into a stronger position by the increasing receipts of currency from the west.

DISCOUNTS

Dull and unchanged. The Commonwealth and New York County Banks are taking steps to return to the State system. One of the Albany banks is doing the same.

STERLING,

Which was firm in the morning at 9½, closed weak at 9⅛@9⅜.

GOLD.

Firmer. Opened at 135⅜, and closed at 135⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

Market quiet and steady during most of the day; 10-40s, however, advanced materially. At the close the whole list was stronger. Coupons 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 112¼@112¾; do. 1864, 108—@109⅛; do. 1864, 109¼@109¾; do. new, 108¾@108⅝; do. 1867, 108¾@108½; do. 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; 10-40s, 107¼@107¾.

STATE BONDS

Strong. Virginia's, 87½; new Tennessee's, 68@69; new North Carolina's, 62¼@63; Virginia's, 58; old Louisiana 6s, 72½@73; levee 6s, 67⅝@68½; do 8s, 79@80.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

The railway market is active and higher. The "bull" programme is progressing vigorously, and, while the special features are Reading, St. Paul, Ft. Wayne, Wabash and Northwestern, the whole list is buoyant and excited, with a heavy advance. Reading is under the influence of the Erie combination. St. Paul preferred was very active at the last Board and in the Long Room, one broker alone taking 5,000 shares. Pittsburgh, Rock Island and Northwestern were also heavily dealt in.

5:30 P. M. PRICES.—Cumberland 38¾@39; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 25¾@26; American Express 38; Adams' Express 48@48¼; United States Express 43¾; Merchants' Union 13@13¼; Quicksilver 22@23; Canton 55¼@58; Pacific Mail 123@123⅞; Western Union Telegraph 33¾@34; Mariposa 5; preferred 20¼@20½; New York Central 157@157⅜; Erie 38¾@38½; preferred 61¾@62; Hudson, 132¼@133⅜; Harlem, 132@133; Reading, 95¾@95¾; Terre Haute 37; preferred 62¼; Wabash 63¾; preferred 73@75; St. Paul 75¼@75¾; preferred 95¼@96½; Fort Wayne 122@122¼; Ohio and Missi sippi 33¾@33⅞; Michigan Central 116@116; Michigan Southern 90¾@91; Illinois Central 143¼@144; Pittsburgh 85¾@85¾; Toledo 104¾@105; Rock Island, 123¼@123½; Northwestern, 83¼@83¾; preferred 87¼@87⅞; Chicago & Alton, 149; Lake Shore, 101¾; Panama 34½; St. Joe preferred 103; Cincinnati, Columbus and Indiana Central 49; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis 80.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull. Smith & Parmlee 270.

COPPER STOCKS.

Copper at Boston: Calumet 5; Copper Falls 16; Franklin 14¾; Hecla 75; Hancock 3½; Minnesota 2; Quincy 22; Hartford and Erie 27¾.

EXPORTS.

Exports for the week, $3,376,680. Clearances at Gold Exchange Bank, $3,676,000.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,097,714. Payments, $1,830,360. Balance, $80,812,084.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 13.—Flour firm; family $7 75@8 00. Wheat irregular; held at $1 75@1 80 for Nos 2 and 1, and No. 1 sold at the quotation, though $1 70@1 75 represents the views of buyers. Corn in active demand at 65c, and holders ask higher prices. Barley unchanged. Cotton firmer and excited, and prices higher; middling 28@28½c. Whisky very dull; small sales at 95@97c, but forced sales could not be made at better than 95c. Hogs nominally unchanged; none offering. Provisions dull and prices drooping; mess pork held at $29@29 50. Lard held at 19@19¼c for prime kettle; steam 18¼c. Bulk meats dull; sales of shoulders at 11½@11¾c, and sides at 13¾c. Bacon in fair consumptive demand; sales of 150 hhds at 13½@13¾c for shoulders; 16½c for clear rib, and 17¼@17½c for clear sides, pack. Sugar cured hams 17¼@18c. Butter firm at 33@40c. Eggs 30c. Linseed Oil dull at $1 05. Lard Oil firm at $1 60@1 65. Petroleum firm at 30@32c for refined. Groceries firm and in good demand at full prices. Timothy Seed $3 50. Gold 135¼ buying. The money market closed at 10@12 per cent. Exchanged is higher. The *Price Current* to-day publishes returns from one hundred and seventy-eight pork packing places in the west, showing the number of hogs packed up to the close of December, and the estimated packing for the season, resulting in a falling off in the number of 61,676 head. In the packing this year an increase in the weight is shown at thirty-nine places, ranging from 2 to 20 lbs. Per hog there is no difference reported. Chicago is not included in the floatings.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 13.—Tobacco is in better demand, but the offerings are small. Cotton—no sales reported. Hemp—small lots undressed sold at 90c. Flour inactive and unchanged. Superfine $8 00@8 50; X $7 00@7 25; XX $7 50@8 00. Wheat very dull at $1 60@1 80 for prime to choice red fall; $1 75@1 92½ for do white. Corn dull and unchanged at 62@63c. Oats unchanged at 55@58c. Barley inactive at $1 85 for prime Iowa and Illinois. Rye unchanged at $1 25. Whiskey unchanged at 97c. Pork inactive; no speculative demand; checked thin mess sold at $29 00. Pork—sales of 800 bbls, March 1st, at $29 25; do of 2 000 bbls, March delivery, at $29 00. Bulk meats not so stiff; jobbing sales of shoulders at 12½@12¾c; clear sides 16¾c. Bacon easier at 13¾@14c for shoulders; 17¾c for clear sides, and 18c for sugar cured hams. Lard—small, irregular lots sold at 17¾@18¾c. Hogs—all packers but one hauled off, and the only sales made to-day were at $9 80, averaging 208 lbs, and $10 00 averaging 218 lbs. The number packed to date are 212,500, which is about 12,000 less than the same time last year. Cattle—good cattle in small supply and higher; common unchanged; prices range at 3¼@7½c gross for inferior to choice. Sheep in moderate request at $2 00@5 00 ₱ head for common to choice.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 13.—Flour dull and lower; city made $11 00@11 25 for XXX white, $9 50@9 75 for XX amber, $8 25@8 50 for XXX red winter, and $7 75@8 00 for XX spring; country made $7 50@8 00 for XX red and amber, $7 00@8 50 for spring, and $9 25@10 00 for XX white. Wheat—Sale 1 car No. 1 red winter at $1 75; sale 1 car No. 2 do at $1 63. Corn—Sale 1 bar ear on track at 65c. Oats held at 63c. Petroleum active and firm, with an upward tendency; refined held at 30@31c in car lots, and 32@33c in trade lots.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 13.—Sales of 121 hhds. tobacco; lugs to medium cutting, $4 50@7 50. Cotton, 27½c. Whisky, $1 for raw, free. Mess pork, $30. Lard, 19½c. Bulk shoulders, 12½c; clear rib sides, 16c; clear sides, 16¾c. Packed bacon shoulders, 14c; clear rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17¾c. Flour, superfine, $5 50@6 00. Wheat, $1 80@1 90. Corn, 58@60c. Oats, 60@62c. Rye, $1 40.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 13.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 18½ for No 1, and $1 12 for No. 2. Oats dull at 48c. Corn entirely nominal. Rye firm at $1 10 for No. 1. Barley unchanged. Provisions weak. Mess Beef $13; city mess Pork $28 50; sugar cured Hams 15¼@15½c; prime city Lard 19c. Hogs—dressed, are firmer at $12 50@12 75.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY, 13.—Cotton firm at 28½c; sales this forenoon at 29c; receipts 85 bales; export 498 bales. Flour firm; superfine $7@7 50. Corn 58@60c. Oats 65@75c. Hay $24@25. Bran 23@25c. Corn meal $3 75. Pork $31. Lard 20@21c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 12½@13c; clear sides 16½c. Dressed hogs 11½@12c.

MARRIED.

McCLUMPHY—ESROY—On the 6th of January, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parent, by Rev. Dr. T. B. Miller, Mr. JAMES S. McCLUMPHY, of Pittsburgh, to Miss LIZZIE J. ESROY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

TATE—On Wednesday morning, January 13th, at half past three o'clock, MARY, wife of George W. Tate, of Bellefonte, Pa., and daughter of Mrs. Sophia May.

HANNAH—On Wednesday, January 13th, at six o'clock, Mrs. FANNY, wife of Wm. Hannah, Jr., in the 22d year of her age.

DUNCAN—On Tuesday, the 12th inst., Mrs. AGNES DUNCAN, in the 74th year of her age.

NEWTON—Suddenly, at Valparaiso, Ind., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M., ORRIN NEWTON, in the 71st year of his age.

BRADY—At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, January 10th, JOSEPHINE HOWARD SEAL BRADY, only daughter of H. Cora and J. E. Brady, Jr., in the 6th year of her age.

WAIDLER—On Saturday, January 9th, Mr. JACOB WAIDLER, aged 48 years.

The Machine, Called Man,

Is a very complicated and delicate one, and is more liable to get out of order, and much more difficult to repair, than any combination of wheels, and cranks, and levers, made by the hands of man. As a rule, it is tinkered too much, and badly tinkered at that. It is often calomelized, narcotized, depleted, and otherwise misused, when all that it really needs is a wholesome tonic and restorative like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to put it in proper trim and keep it so. The stomach is shamefully maltreated. In the first place, the food which its juices are intended to dissolve, is too frequently thrown into it hastily, and in a half masticated condition, in which state the gastric acid cannot act properly upon it. The result is dyspepsia. Then comes the doctor, and, finding the digestive organs weak and the bowels inert, he proceeds to weaken and paralyze still more with drastic purgatives. These failing—as they always do—to produce a salutary change, he tells the invalid that medical science can do no more for him. This, with all due deference, is a mistake,—one of those mistakes which Talleyrand said were tantamount to crimes. What the dyspeptic needs is *invigoration*. Strengthen the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the stomach will strengthen every other part of the human machine, and make it, in common parlance, as good as new. Upon the state of the digestion depends, in a measure, the condition of the whole system. Now, the Bitters are the most admirable tonic known. They consist of the finest vegetable invigorants and restoratives, combined with an unadulterated stimulant. The dyspeptic needs nothing else to effect a cure, except a light, nutritious diet, and a fair amount of exercise. Even in the absence of these last mentioned accessories, the tonic and alterative properties of the preparation will work wonders, enabling the dyspeptic to digest inferior fare with comparative ease, and to maintain a good habit of body, in spite of the drawbacks of a sedentary occupation.

HOSTETTERS' BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, February 2, 1869,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

ONE FARM,

Of 205 Acres, and one of

137 ACRES,

In Unity Township, about 1½ miles north of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa. Both Farms are well improved, with good buildings and well watered, and both are underlaid with

A Strata of Good Coal.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in three annual payments, with interest. If not sold, these farms will be for rent.

I will also sell, at the same time and place, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Farming Utensils, such as

Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Seeder, Mower, &c.,

On said Farms. Terms:—Six months' note, with approved security, on all sums over ten dollars; under ten dollars, cash.

ja12:d&wtd THOMAS MOORE.

BISSELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Ranges, &c.

235 Liberty Street,

ja14-w PITTSBURGH, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the